The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,774 New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	Tuesday. 1886.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st Aug.
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th „
M BENGAL	4510	800	W. B. Andrews	15th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th „
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchison, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ARABIA ...... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Laird .... 16th Oct.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 12th, 1886. Agents.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1886, at 6 o'clock p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Honorary Secretary.
28th July 1886.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS for BUILDINGS for this Company will be received up to 12 noon, of 31st instant, at the office of the undersigned, Mazagon, where plans and specifications may be seen.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Limited.
Bombay, 25th August, 1886.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on FRIDAY, the 27th August 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m.

To receive the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation and to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th August, 1886.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for this Company will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1886, at the office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (2,000) Two thousand.

Plans may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Shapoorjee and Munchershah Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Architects and Surveyors, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

Copies of Form of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and Specifications of Works can be obtained from the Company's office on payment of Rupees five per each set.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1886.

NOTICE.
RE-ESTATE OF JAMES MILNE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of JAMES MILNE, late Superintendent, Government Model Farm, Bhadgaon, in Khandeish, in the Presidency of Bombay, who died intestate at Liverpool, in England, on or about the 9th day of November 1885, and Letters of Administration, of whose property, and credits were granted on the 7th day of August, 1886, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY ADAIR RICHARDSON and MICHAEL RUSSELL WYER, partners in the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrators at their office in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the administrators will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims, only of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrators.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.
Administrators' Attorneys.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ Overland Summary,
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 30th August (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th August, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

			Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs.	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	„ 100	„	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	„ 100	„	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	„ 100	„	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	„ 100	„	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	„ 100	„	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	„ 100	„	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape	„ 100	„	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOOD COFFEE.

ALL those who wish to always have a Good Cup of Coffee should see that only the Finest Mocha Berries are used, and that it is prepared in a Cafétiere.

1, 2, 3, and 4 Pints Sizes.
Made in Block Tin.
Rs. 2, Rs. 2-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 4 each.
Made in Britannia Metal,
Rs. 5, Rs 6-4 and Rs. 7 each.
Made in Britannia Metal Nickelled.
Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 11-8 each.
Made in Best Electro-plate which will wear equal to Silver for years.
Two Sizes, 2 Pints and 3 Pints.
Rs. 63 and Rs. 77 each.

COFFEE POTS. CREAM JUGS.
TEA POTS. MILK JUGS.
TEA & COFFEE SERVICES.
CHOCOLATE POTS. TRAYS, SALVERS, &c.
(Send for Illustrated Catalogues.)

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. pkt. per pkt. 2 lb. pkt. per pkt. 5 lb. catties per catty	1 6 2 12 6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2lb. packets	per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	„	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE.	in 1 lb. pkt. per packet in 2 lb. pkt. per packet	1 0 2 0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0 12

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trades.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Mr. N. M. Wadia, Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th September, proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1886.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee and Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas as a Director in place of the late Mr. Tapidas Vurzdas.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, to SATURDAY, the 4th September, proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th August, 1886.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE
IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN
BALL DRESS MATERIALS.

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Muslins.
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.

MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC **** do.	„ 36 0	„ 70 0
COGNAC *** do.	„ 32 0	„ 62 0
COGNAC ** do.	„ 27 8	„ 53 0
COGNAC * do.	„ 25 8	„ 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	„ 22 8	„ 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	„ 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	„	„ 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	„	„ 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs	per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		„	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		„	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each	„	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		„	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

DRESS SUITS!

FROCK SUITS!

	Rs.	a.
SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture	80	0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85	0
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear	95	0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75	0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95	0
CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra	9	0

	Rs.	a.
BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT	50	0
DITTO DITTO, in fine twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste	50	0
DITTO DITTO, in blue matt	45	0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above	9	0
TROUSERS both light in colour and texture	Rs. 16 and 17	0

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY TAILORS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30, Silver 20, Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	„ 36 „ 25 „	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	„ 40 „ 25 „	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	„ 25 Tortoiseshell	16-0
Do. do.	Gilt 6 Steel	6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars		5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors		8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors		8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMTE DE BONFORT
CHAMPAGNE,

A VERY SUPERIOR and Choice Brand.

Per doz., Rs. 52-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

ERSKINE'S
BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Faceache, Toothache, Earache, Coughs, and all Affections from cold.

Per packet, 12 as. and Re. 1-12.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES.
KEMP AND Co.'s NEW BRANDS.

THE first shipment of the Company's WINES personally SELECTED by Mr. D. S. KEMP are now landed and are of exquisite quality. Those now offered embrace high class CLARET and BURGUNDIES only, but a fuller range is coming forward, and will be duly announced.

	Case of 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Case of 2 doz. pints. Rs.
CLARET—		
Pontet Canet	40	42
BURGUNDY—		
Pommard	24	26
Volnay	36	36

The utmost attention having been given to these selections, it is believed that they will command unqualified approval.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent,, being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT EASTERN OIL AND FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited for CORN MILLING PLANT as follows:—

Roller plant to produce 2,500 lbs. of fine flour per hour.

One pair of French burr stone Mill, 3¼ feet diameter, with all preparing, spouting, shafting, gearing, and all accessories complete in every particular.

One Compound Condensing Engine, 50 N. H. P., automatic high pressure valves, rope driving (any type.)

Two Lancashire Boilers, 25' + 6' steel, 110 lbs. working pressure.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Messrs. T. DREWET & Co.,
Agents and Secretary,
Great Eastern Oil and Flour Mill Company, Ld.

STATIONERY,
Received by last Mail,
Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,
Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs. a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2 0	„
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2 8	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3 4	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2 8	„

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2 0	„
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	„
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4 12	„
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	„
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1 8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

Samples free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE HOME OF INCESSANT FUN.
A DECIDED HIT.
IMMEDIATE AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE
PARTY.
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.

This unique combination were welcomed last evening by a crowded and fashionable audience.

EVERY DEMONSTRATION OF SATISFACTION.
TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE
AND
GENERAL APPROBATION,
ATTENDED THE OPENING OF THE
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY IN BOMBAY.
FROM START TO FINISH A TRIUMPH.
SECOND PERFORMANCE,
TO-MORROW EVENING, SATURDAY,
When a NEW PROGRAMME will be presented, introducing
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
PATHETIC BALLADS,
EXTRAORDINARY SKETCHING,
FUNNY SAYINGS,
GROTESQUE DANCES
AND
IMPERSONATIONS OF PECULIAR PEOPLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold four	Rs. 12	Pit Stalls	Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls	" 3	Pit	" 1
Back Seats	Annas 8.		

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 p.m.

T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

SLOCUM'S DOG,
TO-MORROW, EVENING.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. RAJPOOTANA..	2030	About 30th September 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
26th August 1886. Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT has come to the knowledge of the undersigned that on account of increasing demand for the celebrated *hand-made* "Mission" Table-linen, Shikar Cloth, &c., some dealers here have imported machine-made cloth, in imitation of the Original Mission goods; intending purchasers are therefore requested to note that goods not bearing the label of the "Basel Mission Industrial Establishments" are not genuine. ORIGINAL MISSION goods can be had retail from Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Fort, or wholesale from the undersigned, 32, Meadow Street, Fort.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of best RANGOON TEAK TIMBER.

The Timber to be sawn straight and square; must be well-seasoned, free from holes, shakes and sap.

Delivery free on Railway trucks at Bombay.

Tenders superscribed as such to be delivered at the Bombay Agency, Treacher's Buildings, before 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on the 10th proximo.

For further particulars apply to
W. PENDLEBURY, Acting Agent,
Secunderabad,

Who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited.
Bombay, 26th August, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

And

In the matter of COLLETT and COMPANY, LIMITED. NOW IN LIQUIDATION.

THE creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 6th day of October, 1886, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to Frederick Hannibal De Brito, of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his office in the High Court, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator are by his attorney to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1886.

F. H. DE BRITTO,
Official Liquidator.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 13th September, 1886, at 3-30 p. m., at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the two half-yearly Audited Accounts and Balance Sheets respectively, ending 31st December, 1885, and 30th June, 1886, and the Director's Report for the whole period.

2nd. To declare a dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1886-87, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th September, 1886, both days inclusive.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
As Yankees See us; by L. Richardson	1 12
Disenchantment, an Every-day Story; by F. M. Robison	3 12
Don John; by J. Ingelow	3 12
Dorothy Wordsworth; by E. Lee	2 4
English Parliament in its Transformations through a Thousand Years; by Dr. R. Gneist	6 12
For One Man's Pleasure; by N. F. Harrison	1 4
Green Pleasure and Grey Grief; by the Author of "Molly Bawn"	1 4
His Good Angel; by A. Ready	1 4
History of Greek Literature; by F. B. Jevons	6 12
History of Pendennis; by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. Rs. 2 and	1 4
Mannod Les-cant; from the French of Abbe Prevost	0 10
Master of the Mine; by R. Buchanan	2 4
"New Chum" in Australia; by P. Clarke	3 4
Odette's Marriage; A. Delpit	1 12
On the Fo'k'sle Head; by W. C. Russell	1 4
Playwright's Daughter; by Mrs. A. Edwardes	0 10
Speculations from Political Economy; by C. B. Clarke	2 4
Vanderbilts and the story of their Fortune; by W. A. Croffut	3 4
Young Widows; by E. C. Grenville Murray	0 6
Webster's Condensed Dictionary of the English Language	3 4

SUMMER NUMBERS.

Argosy	0 6
Boy's Own Paper	0 6
Graphic	1 0
Girl's Own Paper	0 6
Illustrated London News	1 0
London Society	0 10

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS OF RAJPUTANA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES
IS NOW OUT.

COPIES can be had on application to HONORARY SECRETARY,
Rajputana Races Nusserabad.
HARDINGE C. HOGG, Captain,
Hon. Sec., Rajputana Races.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COME AND SEE the choicest assortment of DRESSED DOLLS, from four large manufactures on the Continent. Prices from Re. 1-12 upwards. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 28, owner going home, a very handsome Chestnut C. B. MARE with harness and stylish English DOG-CART.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

STRAYED.—A large black CAT, English Please inform at 99, Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill.

TO LET, from 1st September, on Bandora Hill, FURNISHED BUNGALOW with outhouses, &c. For particulars apply to X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at Poona, a furnished Bungalow with a neat garden, and 4 bed-rooms for a month. Rent, Rs. 150. Address P. J., care of this paper.

ICE CREAMS.—Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds; also wines, spirits, and Mocha, Caffee of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual monthly Prayer Meeting will be held at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, this evening, at 8-30 p. m. The meeting is open to all.

FOR SALE, a BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-2¼ aged, thorough, broken in, Infantry charger and weight carrier, and a Bay Arab Pony, 13-1, about 6 years, has constantly been ridden by a lady. Sold only on account of the owner going home. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A NEW NOVELTY.—Scent Spraying Walking Sticks. Jewellery of all descriptions, &c., at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

INFANTRY Chestnut CHARGER FOR SALE. Believed sound; the property of an officer in Burmah. Apply to Lieut. Montgomery, Marine Lines.

LAWN MOWERS—The Patent Excelsior Rollers are the best. For prices and sizes, apply to PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

TO LET, from 1st September, on Foras Road, a large upper-storeyed house with out-houses and large compound. Apply to F. ROWLAND, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SETS of WATCHMAKING TOOLS, complete in cases, each at Rs. 65, Rs. 75, Rs. 90, and Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co. Limited, Watch Manufacturers, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

S. P. C. K. DEPOT, opposite Cathedral Gate. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Story Books, Kinder-Garten Infant Primers, Form and Colour Boxes, Fancy Plain Stationery.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEKKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, the premises lately occupied by the G. I. P Railway Company, in Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices, Shops, and Dwelling quarters. For particulars, apply to REMINGTON & CO.

"TERAI HATS."—For Ladies, Gent's, and Children, Soft French Felt, Sun and Rain Proof, Navy Blue, Slate and Brown, Rs. 8 each. Best value ever offered. See that each is stamped in gold.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

MILD (rolled) Breakfast BACON, Cooked Ham, Gruyere and Double Gloster Cheese, EXTRA TOAST Biscuits in 2lb. and 3lb. tins—PEARSE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room the valuable medical library of the late Dr. Sorabjee Ruttonjee, of the Surgeon-General's Department.

Also furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, camp-cots, tables, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 27th August, 1886.

LEATHES AND Co.
COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
HUMMUM STREET.

LEATHES & Co. have been favoured with instructions from the executors of the late Gerald L. Trevor to sell by Public Auction, at the above rooms on MONDAY, the 30th August, the whole of his valuable household and office furniture, a cottage piano by Maack, jewellery, stationery, cabinets, wearing apparel, and sundry other articles. The whole is now on view.

Sale to commence at 3 p. m. precisely.

LEATHES & Co.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CRACKERS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder the undermentioned Crackers on account of the underwriters.

ex s. s. Medusa.
W S N F and Co—31 boxes damaged fire crackers.
A S A C—2 boxes damaged fire crackers.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 27th August, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF MATCHES, PADLOCKS, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 22, Cutlery Bazaar, near Crawford's Market, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and In Re Abdoolalli Dawoodkhan, an insolvent, consisting of matches, damaged padlocks, inkstands, old envelopes, tin plates, playing cards, slates, bar soap, bench, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th August, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF NEW HYDRAULIC PRESSES, PUMPS, &c. AT HENSHAW'S BUILDING, FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th Aug., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Godown, No. 19, in Henshaw's Building, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.

2 New Hydraulic Presses, 6" ram, 33" rise, daylight 5' 6", plates 3' 4" and 2' 6", with brass hand pump, 2 plungers, 2" and 1."

1 Hydraulic Press, 10" ram, 39" rise, daylight 6' 6", plates 3' 9" and 3' 6", brass hand pump, 2 plungers, 2" and 1", has been in use a short time.

2 New double acting force pumps with brass plungers and brass hind pieces.

Also a quantity of carriage axles, coils of wire, iron chain, horse shoes, nails, scale, beams, anchors, &c.

Property on view

SALE OF DAMAGED LINSEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the godown of Khimjee Visram, known as Kamatee Godown, opposite Prince's Dock, by order of Buldewsha, and on account and at the risk of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company.—23 bags linseed, damaged by rain-water.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Colaba railway station, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, 2 cameras with lenses, flower vases, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Mr. A. J. PEREIRA. The same comprises plain glassware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet and pickle stands, cake basket, tea and coffee services, teapot, dish covers, spoons and forks, round waiters, table cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumwaiter, conversation couches, round teapoys, drawing room, pier, oval, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, low, folding and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, toilet and hat-stands, sofa couch, blackwood bedstead, iron cot, chest-of-drawers, clothes press, baby's cradle, cheval and dressing glasses, handsome China flower-vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome pictures; a camera and dark slides with instantaneous lens and shutter for 15 by 12 and under, with rotating diaphragms; a camera and dark slide for half plate and under with lens, clock, bath, and dispense room furniture, a buffaloe with calf, &c., &c

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Mrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, handsome Japanese flower vases and flower pots, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, &c., the property of Mrs. Brown. The same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated cruet breakfast cruet, biscuit box, pickle stand vegetable dish, tea and coffee service, ice pitcher, egg boiler, spoons and forks, round waiter, table cutlery, tea trays, handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 3 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, double meat safe, handsome drawing-room, pier, side, round, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining, couches drawing-room, easy low folding, reclining and mallet pattern without arm chairs, chiffoniers, toilet, hat and tripod stands, a handsome harmonium by Soundy & Co., marble top, round table and teapoys, corner ornament stands, iron and teakwood bedsteads, gownstand, chest of drawers, handsome blackwood almyra with mirror glass, wardrobe, clothes press, sewing machine, small cupboard, handsome Japanese, flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs an eight day clock, Brussels and Cambay carpets, bath and dispense room furniture, water filter, ice box, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Old Government Bakery, in Bake House Lane, Fort, the handsome, French-polished backwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, cutlery and glassware, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, wearing apparel, &c., the property of Mr. W. FOGG.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 clock, p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms—

Lady's cotton and silk dresses (some of them quite new) hats, gloves and mittens, gentleman's coats, trousers and suits, over-coats, waterproof, collars, neckties, shirts, jerseys, flannel sleeping suits, hat and helmets, boots and shoes, breeches, boot ties, portmanteaus, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.

10 Bales grey dhoties.
5 " " shirtings.
5 Cases prints.
5 " sail needles.
3 cases butter in 1 and 2 lb. tins.
On account and at the risk of Caderbhoy Mahomedally,—
ex s.s. Clan Murray.
410—6344—1 Case 50 doz chain doz collars.
On account and at the risk of the Indentor.—
Abdoolkadur Abdoolhoosein.
Ex s. s. Pandura.
AK—279—1 Case gold and silver leaf.
AT 2 P.M.
1 Poona made excellent Bareilly cart.
1 Office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

200 Tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF valuable landed property at Parell Tank-road,

On THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee, Sha Bhanjee Bhimsey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dr. Shamrao Narrayen, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1881, and subject to a claim of Rs. 3,300 and interest due on the first mortgage of the premises, executed by the said Shamrao Narrayen to Guuputrao Damodher Chandwidker on the 3rd day of February, 1873.

All that piece of ground or part with the messuages or bungalow standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Parell, on the eastern side of and fronting the Parell Tank-road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 103, 127 A, 127 B, and 129, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 102, containing by admeasurement 5,056 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Antone, on the west by the said Parell Tank-road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Narrayen Madhoba, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Pestonjee Eduljee and now of the said Shamrao Narrayen.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th August, 1886.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co. LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Nest," Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood F.P. plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by "John Broadwood and Sons," handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome strong victoria, one handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order, one handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, set of English brass-mounted single harness, &c., &c., the property of W. Wilkinson, Esq., the same comprises rich glassware, handsome, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best platedware, such as round curry dishes, teapot, breakfast companion, biscuit box, spoons and forks, cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, Madras pattern, sideboard, dumbwaiter, Madras pattern, dining-room, arm chairs, camp tables, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy folding reclining, long arm, low and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, teapoys with marble top, chiffoneers, Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, Hinks patent duplex single and four light hanging kerosine lamps, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, first-rate pictures, handsome teakwood Madras pattern fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, almyras with plate glass doors, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, linen, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong built Victoria.
1 do. do. English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 do. do. flea-bitten grey arab horse.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned, valuable railway garden and carriage lamps, cooking stove, &c.

The property of the late Mr. N. A. Howe.
1 Railway watch and chain.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 strong English-built wagonette.
1 handsome strong fast trotting grey arab horses, 14-1, goes in single and double harness.
1 grand paddock-bred unbranded, weight carrying bay Australian gelding, imported by P. & Co., 16-1½ high, a broken cavalry charger, quiet to ride or drive in single or double harness.
1 bicycle.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Port Trust Powder Work Shed, Mazagon, on account of the concerned.

1 Life Boat.
1 Boat.
2 Spars.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, 182 great coats and cloaks, helmets, boots, badges, cloth and serge tunics, trousers and empty cases, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Notice is hereby given that by the directions of Mr. F. H. De Britto the Official Liquidator of Collett and Co., Limited (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1886, at 3 p.m., on the premises at Grant Road, No. 1, otherwise Chikalwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, all the right, title, and interest of the said Collett and Co., Limited, as lessees for a period of 10 years from the 15th day of June, 1885, with power to extend the same under an agreement of lease, dated the 14th day of June, 1885, in all that piece of fazandari land held by the fazandar, Mr. Shapoorjee Jiwajee Bottlewala, together with the stables, outhouses, fruit, trees, shrubs and plaints standing and growing thereon, situate at Grant Road, No. 1, without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,993 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the said fazandar under No. 10, and bounded on or towards the east by a public road, on or towards the west by a vacant piece of land, partly belonging to Mr. Lakhpura Jaspura, and partly to Mr. Vandrawandas Jumnadas, on or towards the north by the property of the said Mr. Vandrawands Jamnadas, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Dinsha Manekjee Petit, together with a bungalow built thereon by the said Company, which said bungalow, stable and outhouses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 105, and are now in the possession of the said Collett & Co., Limited, and also the flour mill with all its machinery, plant and stock of the said Company lying on the said premises.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be seen on application to the undersigned as well as to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas, Barbhaya, attorney to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th August, 1886.

FOR SALE.

ONE pair of compound surface condensing Steam Engines, cylinders 28 inch and 47 inch by 5 feet stroke, corliss valves, steam jacketted cylinders, to work at 100 lbs. pressure, made by Messrs. Hick and Hargrave, of Bolton. The Engines are in splendid condition and erected in working order.

For full particulars apply to the MACHINE EXCHANGE COMPANY, 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street,
BOMBAY.

OPERA CIGARS—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY, VIENNA. Exquisitely fragrant, Rs. 12 per 100.

SNUFFS, PRINCE'S MIXTURE MORTON'S MIXTURE, REAL MACOUBA, exquisitely aromatic.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from Ormond and Co., Switzerland.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct, by P. and O. Mail-steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for three Rs. 28 each; for two Rs. 20 and 18 each; for one Rs. 12 each.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant. Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list, apply to above.

PIANO STOOLS, morocco covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to above.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set.

"VICTORESS" COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping complete. No. 6, Rs. 8; No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.

BATH TUBS, Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of one quire each. Rs. 5 per tin.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of ⅓rd quire each, Rs. 5-8 per tin.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap.

ST PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand in cases of 4 doz Quarts and 8 oz. Pints respectively, prices on application.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

per cent per annum subject to		notice of withdrawal,
6	18 months	
5½	12 "	
5	9 "	
3½	6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR
AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co. Umballa and Kasaulei.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE,
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 36
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines............Re. 1
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7 8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	"
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	"
Quarterly	"

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Mecca (s), from Mozambique; Saint Bernard (s), Liverpool; and Nurjehan, Coasts and Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Purulia (s), for Coast and Calcutta; and Kilwa (s), Zanzibar.

Polo.—The game this afternoon (weather permitting) will be:—Black and Yellow: Mr. Gray (captain), Mr. Barton, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Savile *vs.* White: Mr. Craigie (captain), Mr. Baker, Major Beaver, Mr. Cloete, and Mr. Street. Play will commence at 5 p.m.

Reported Theft.—Burjorjee Cursetjee, proprietor of the Industrial Printing Press in Hummum Street, Fort, reported to the police the theft of a pair of gold mounted spectacles, valued Rs. 25, from his press on Wednesday.

Dismissed from the Government Service.—Aba bin Nana, police patil of the village of Yelgaon, taluka Karad, in the Satara District, having been convicted under sec. 181 of the Indian Penal Code, and having been in consequence dismissed from office, is hereby declared ineligible for re-employment in the service of Government in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 24th August 1886, was 404, being 34 more than the preceding week and 28 less than the week ending the 25th August, 1885, and 79 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 279 births were reported in the different districts. There was no death from cholera last week. The rate of morrality per 1,000 of the population was 22·59. There were 70 deaths from remittent fevers, being 3 more than the last week and 7 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 65, 19 and 19 last week against 69, 15 and 20 respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

Alleged Cheating.—At the Fort Public Court yesterday, Fazulbhoy Dhunji was charged before Mr. Webb with cheating Woddoomul Moolchund, a Hindoo merchant, out of a sum of Rs. 606. Mr. Brown prosecuted and Mr. Manker defended the accused. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Brown, that the accused induced the complainant to sell to him on credit bags of wool valued at Rs. 606. The next day, after obtaining the wool, the accused pledged it with another merchant, and on the following day filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court. The intention of the accused to cheat was evident from his conduct subsequent to obtaining the goods. He could not have filed his schedule on the spur of the moment, and he therefore must have determined to take that course before getting the goods and pledging them. A clearer case, Mr. Brown thought, was seldom before the Court. The complainant was examined, and the case subsequently adjourned.

Adulterated Liquor—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Mr. Barker, an Abkari inspector, charged Babajee Luxmon, a licensed liquor seller, with having in his possession a bottle of mowra liquor 8° under the strength required in his licence. The inspector stated that he tasted the accused's liquor on Wednesday evening, and found that most of them were two degrees under the proper strength, but one bottle was found on the bar which was 8° weaker. Mr. Barker explained that the bottle had been adulterated, it being a trick of the victuallers to adulterate a bottle at a time, from which they serve their customers, thus cheating the exciseman. The accused admitted the liquor was under the standard strength, which he explained was due to exposure and it being the leakage of a cask. He denied that the bottle was kept on the bar for sale, and asked for an adjournment to prove his statement. His Worship granted a postponement, and ordered the liquor to be sent to the Government Analyser.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

The fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday, at the registered office of the company, Church Gate Street, Fort. Mr. C. Douglas, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June 1886 was submitted to the meeting:—The directors regret to have to report that the working of the presses during the past year has not been as satisfactory as could be wished,—though it would compare favourably with the result of the working of many other press companies in Bombay. Owing to the rates for pressing charges having been reduced by the proprietor of a neighbouring factory, in his anxiety to secure business, our margin of profit per bale was greatly reduced,—though the number of bales actually pressed during the year were 48,258 bales of cotton and 6,397 bales of hay as against 35,169 bales of cotton during the preceding year. Lease of the Factory Premises.—Your directors are in negotiations with the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company for a renewal of the lease, which they hope will be concluded on fair terms. It will be seen that the profit and loss account opened with a credit balance of Rs. 5,237-3-2, which with the earnings during the period under report, makes the total of Rs. 14,335-14-4, as appearing to profit and loss account. In last year's report, under the head of bad and doubtful debts, there appeared an item of Rs. 9,400, against which the company had a lien on 36 shares. The directors regret to say that all endeavours made to settle this debt have so far proved ineffectual. They, therefore, propose to realize the security as soon as possible. To meet the deficiency as well as to provide for the further sum of Rs. 1,132, the directors recommend that a sum of Rs. 5,000 be set aside from the reserve fund to the credit of bad and doubtful debt account. Owing to legal difficulties it is not considered advisable to write these debts off the books at present.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, together with the audited accounts made up to the 30th June last, declaring a dividend of Rs. 14 per share, being at the rate of over 11 per cent. on the paid-up capital, re-electing Mr. Damjee Meghji as a director, and re-appointing Messrs. Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigur and Fuckeerjee Muncherjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting was brought to a close.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES OF BOMBAY.

Yesterday, at the High Court, a suit brought by the Bombay Electrical Company against the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, was called on before Mr. Justice Farran. The plaintiffs asked for a declaration that the property sought to be sold by the defendants, who had advertised it for sale, is the property of the plaintiffs; that the defendants may be restrained from selling the property or trespassing upon it; and that they may be ordered to pay plaintiffs Rs. 10,000 as damages for their unlawful acts. Mr. Starling and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants.

Mr. Latham applied, before the case was proceeded with, that the plaintiffs be directed under section 93 of the Indian Companies' Act, to give security for costs.

Mr. Starling said the summons issued by the defendants in the matter, which was to be heard in chambers that morning, but had been referred to his Lordship, called upon the plaintiffs to show why they should not give security for defendants' costs; and why, if no security was given, the suit should not be dismissed. The learned counsel said the summons was actually taken out when the suit was on the board and might have been heard at any moment.

After some discussion, it was directed by consent that there should be no order on the summons. His Lordship decided that the costs of the summons be costs in the cause.

The hearing of the case was then taken in hand.

The plaintiffs' case is this. They say that the defendants were a joint stock company which carried on business at Bombay and in various parts of India for the purpose of supplying the electric light. In April 1884, the company was wound up voluntarily and liquidators were appointed, who nominated Mr. C. Ashburner as their attorney and agent in Bombay. In August 1884, the agent sold all the property of the company to Premchund Roychund and Tribhowundas Dwarkadas for Rs. 1,50,000, of which Rs. 10,000 were paid at once, and the balance was to be paid on the 24th October 1884. The purchasers were put in possession of the premises and stock-in-trade, and they sold portions of the plant and stock-in-trade and replaced them with new materials. On the 28th August 1885, Tribhowundas assigned all his share in the purchases to Premchund Roychund, who subsequently sold the property to the plaintiffs for the sum of Rs. 3,50,000, of which Rs. 1,19,000 were paid to Premchund in cash and fully-paid up shares, and the balance was to be paid subsequently. At the time of the purchase, the plaintiffs had no notice or knowledge of any agreement between Premchund and the defendants other than that of 2nd August 1884. They took possession of the premises, plant, and machinery, and bought other electrical machinery out of their own capital for the better carrying on of their business, and they entered into arrangements with the committee of the Bombay Yacht Club and other persons to supply them with the electric light. They also paid all the outgoings in respect of the property bought by them, and had laid out money in improvements. At the time of the purchase, the plaintiffs were aware that a small portion of the purchase money had not been paid by Premchund Roychund; but about six months after the plaintiffs' company started, Mr. Ashburner advertised for sale not only the property bought from him, but also the plant which had been bought by Premchund Roychund and the plaintiffs. The latter called upon Premchund to get the sale stopped; and he filed a suit against the defendants for that purpose, and obtained an injunction restraining the sale of the company's property; but the injunction was on the 4th May 1886 dissolved. The defendants had again advertised the property for sale, including the property purchased by Premchund and the plaintiffs. They submitted that the whole property, the subject-matter of the suit, had passed to them, and that the defendants had no right or interest therein, and that under the agreement for sale between the defendants and Premchund, their remedy was against him personally. Defendants had trespassed on the property of the plaintiffs' by putting their servants and agents at the various premises and preventing the plaintiffs and their servants from removing anything to the great damage of the plaintiffs.

The defendants admitted that the agreement dated 2nd August 1884 was made between them and Premchund Roychund and Tribhowundas Dwarkadas, who were allowed, upon the execution of the agreement, to carry on the business and enter upon the works of the defendants in Bombay so far as was necessary to enable them to carry on the business. Uncontrolled possession of the property was never given to them; and the agent and a clerk of the defendants attended at the office. Premchund was permitted to sell a portion of the property, but the proceeds of the sale were paid to the defendants' agent and applied by him in reduction of the purchase money. No assignment of the premises, stock-in-trade or plant was ever made to the purchasers. The failed to pay the balance of the purchase money; and on the 11th April 1885, the defendants filed a suit against them for specific performance of the agreement. By an agreement dated 27th April 1885, the time for completing the purchase was extended to 24th October 1884, Premchund paying the costs of the suit and other expenses; and agreeing that in the event of the purchase not being completed on the date abovementioned, the defendants should be at liberty without notice to sell the premises. He failed to carry out the agreement, and defendants advertised the property for sale on the 8th March 1886. On that date, Premchund filed a suit against the defendants and obtained an injunction restraining them from proceeding with the sale. On the 4th May 1886, the injunction was dissolved with costs. Premchund was one of the promoters of the plaintiffs' company, and a director and agent thereof; and the other directors, except Mr. W. Rea, were nominees of his. At the time of the sale, the plaintiffs were aware of the agreements made with Premchund, and of the fact that the balance of the purchase money and other moneys had not been paid, and that uncontrolled possession of the premises had not been given by the defendants. Uncontrolled possession was never given either to Premchund or the plaintiffs. The money payable by Premchund amounted to about Rs. 80,000, and the defendants submitted they were entitled to sell all the property mentioned in the agreement, including a dynamo machine, with lamps and cable, which was lying at the works of the defendants' at Mody Bay.

After some discussion as to various articles mentioned in certain lists, the parties agreed to a consent decree to the following effect: Declare that the defendants are entitled to sell the plant and machinery other than the articles mentioned in certain lists; that they pay out of the proceeds of the sale the balance due to themselves; and then pay the surplus, if any, to the plaintiffs. That in the event of the proceeds of the sale being insufficient, the defendants do sell the excepted articles and apply the proceeds in like manner. The plaintiffs to pay the defendants' costs except the costs of and incidental to the written statement.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Govt. Gazette, August 26.

Military Department.

Lieut J P Hill, 2nd Battn E Y Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo SC, with effect from 4th Aug 1886.

The undermentioned officers transferred from the Bengal Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British Troops in the Bombay Command, with effect from the dates of their arrival in this Presidency, as shown against their names:—Surgn Major T M O'Brien, 9th Augt 1886; Surgn R W Ford, 10th Augt 1886.; Surgn G W Brazier Creagh, 5th Augt 1886: Surgn A F Russell, MB, 29th July 1886; and Surgn F W C Jones, MB, 10th Augt 1886.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Venerable Archdeacon F L Sharpin. MA, is granted special leave for six months on very urgent private affairs, with effect from the 1st October 1886.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Capts J W Wray and W B Ferris respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Joint Administrator of the Sangli State on the 11th inst.

Judicial Department.

Mr Ganesh Shamraj, Nazir of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the Registrar of that Court from 21st May to 25th June 1886, both days inclusive.

Mr. Sakharam Mahadev Karandikar is appointed to act till further orders as second class Subordinate Judge at Pimpalgaon in the Nasik Dist.

Khan Saheb Dadabhai Nasarwanji Nanavati, Mamlatdar of Jalalpur in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the district of Surat.

Azam Lakshman Narsinha, Aval Karkun of Bhusaval and Magte of the second class in the district of Khandesh, is empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

Azam Timaji Venktesh Naik, LCE, Actg Head Karkun of the Karwar Taluka in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Kanara.

Azam Sakharam Amrit Palshikar, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Bhusaval in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Khandesh.

Rao Saheb Madhawrao Narayan, Actg Mamlatdar of Madha in the district of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the district of Sholapur.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Azam Venkatrao Subrao, Actg Mahalkari of Bhatakal in the district of Kanara, the powers of a Mamlatdar under Bombay Act III. of 1876.

Educational Department.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Mr T B Kirkham, or until further orders:—Rao Saheb Sitaram V Patwardhan, BA, to act in the second grade as Educational Inspr, Central Divn; Mr Mahadeo Vishnu Kane, BA, to act in the fourth grade as Educational Inspector Southern Divn, vice Mr Patwardhan; and Mr Damodar Ganesh Kelkar, MA, to act as Head Master, Dharwar High School, vice Mr Kane.

Messrs D G Kelkar, MA, and E H Hoogwerf respectively delivered over and received charge of the Belgaum Sirdars' High School on the 13th inst.

Revenue Department.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Poona Dist—Mr Shripad Vinayek, sub pro tem Sub-Registrar of Indapore, from 1st Jany to 24th March 1886; Mr Shivram Balkrishna, Offg Sub-Registrar of Maval, from 13th to 17th March 1886; and Mr Raghunath Mahadev, Offg Sub-Registrar of Haveli, on 1st and 2nd May 1886.

Kaira Dist—Mr Kuberram Anopram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Umreth, from 4th to 8th July 1886.

Dharwar Dist—Mr Apaji Keshav, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bankapur, from 13th to 19th July 1886.

Khandesh Dist—Mr Anandrao Pandurang, Offg Sub-Registrar of Jalgaon, on 21st May 1886; and Mr Sitaram Shridhar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Chopda, from 2nd May to 9th June 1886.

Broach Dist—Mr Motiram Ganpatram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Vagra, from 13th to 18th May and from 24th to 27th June 1886; Mr Ganpatram Kalidas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Broach, on 12th and 13th May 1886; and Mr Jagannath Balgovandas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Anklesvar, on 15th June 1886.

Sadullah valad Mehan, Second Munshi, taluka Thul, to be Offg Sub-Registrar of Thul.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col T M Ward to act as Supdt, Sind Revenue Survey, during the absence on leave of Col J W M Anderson, or till further orders.

Mr H W Keys, Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 25th Aug 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to reappoint Mr Ganesh Sakharam Hinge to act as Sub-Asst Consr of Forest during the absence of Mr Keys, or till further orders.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Shapurji Ratanji to do duty as Huzur Account Officer, Poona, and Khan Saheb Adarji Nasarvanji to act as Huzur Account Officer, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Janardan Ballal Bapat, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Allen, CS, to act as Collr and Magte of the Dist of Broach, Dist Registrar, Broach, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach Dist during the absence of Mr G B Reid, CS, or till further orders vice Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, CS, invalided.

Mr W H Wallinger, Depy Consr of Forests, first grade, has been allowed by H M Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Khandesh Dist—Mr Anandrao Pandurang, Offg Sub-Registrar of Jalgaon, on 6th and 7th May 1886 and Mr Shrikrishna Anandrao, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pachora, from 11th to 17th May 1886.

Ratnagiri Dist—Mr Gopal Ramchandra, Offg Sub-Registrar of Rajapur, from 16th to 30th June 1886; and Mr Ganesh Vithal, Offg Sub-Registrar of Ratnagiri from 28th June to 4th July 1886.

Sholapur Dist—Mr Krishnaji Dhonddev, Offg Sub-Registrar of Madha, from 25th June to 4th July 1886: Mr Bhagwant Bhaskar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur, from 30th June to 5th July 1886; and Mr Byramji Jehangir, Clerk to the Inspr of Registration and Stamps, First Divn, to be probationary second grade Special Sub-Registrar of Jambusar.

Nasik Dist—Mr Vishvanath Ganesh, Offg Sub-Registrar of Chandor, from 13th to 23rd April and 16th to 18th June 1886; Mr Atmaram Raoji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Niphad, from 13th to 23rd April 1886; Mr Pandurang Tukaram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Malegaon, from 1st to 31st May 1886; Mr Purshotam Vaman, Offg Sub-Registrar of Kalvan, from 8th May to 8th June 1886; Mr Daji Ballal, Offg Sub-Registrar of Nandgaon, from 12th to 26th May 1886; and Mr Mahadevrao A baji Offg Sub-Registrar of Nasik, from 17th to 22nd May 1886.

Thana Dist—Mr Dvarkanath Rajaram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Salsette on 9th May 1886; Mr Vaman Vishnu, Offg Sub-Registrar of Salsette, from 10th May to 28th June 1886; and Mr. Abaji Narayan, Offg Sub-Registrar of Murbad, from 8th to 19th May 1886.

Sholapur Dist—Mr Balkrishna Sadashiva, Offg Sub-Registrar of Sangola, from 24th to 30th June 1886.

Khandesh Dist—Mr. Ramchandra Baji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pimpalner, from 1st to 6th May 1886.

Mr Lakshman Narsinva, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bhusaval, from 16th to 22nd April 1886.

Kanara Dist—Mr Raghvendra Subrao, Offg Sub-Registrar of Yellapur, from 20th June to 1st July 1886.

Kolaba Dist—Mr Vasudev Balkrishna, Offg Sub-Registrar of Karanja, from 25th May to 23rd June 1886.

General Department.

Assist Surgn D B Valles, LM, is allowed an extension for six months of the leave on medical certificate for nine months granted to him in Govt Notifications No 3,857 dated 10th Oct 1885 and No 422 dated 3rd Feb last.

Public Works Department.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Col A T Mander, RE, on return from privilege leave, to act Supdg Engr, Central Divn.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the P W Dept is republished for information:—The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Ex and Assist Engrs attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:—Knox, H C and Anderson, G A, Ex Engr fourth grade to be Ex Engr, third grade, with effect from 20th May 1886, sub pro tem.

The District Judge of Ahmedabad granted Khan Saheb Rastamji Mancharji Gimi, Subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj, leave on medical certificate for twenty days from the 24th June 1886.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

Rao Bahadur Marotirao Bhujangrao delivered over and Lieut-Col W. A. Salmon received charge of the office of the Political Supt, Palanpur, on the 14th inst.

Mr C A B Beatty, Assist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty days under Section 138 and 74 of the Civil Leave Code from the 10th Sept next or from such subsequent date during the month as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar delivered over and Rao Bahadur B R Heblikar received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer, Thana, on the 2nd inst.

Azam Kripashankar Bhagwan, Head Karkun of taluka Sanand in the Ahmedabad Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of Sanand, in addition to his own duties, from the 31st Jan to 9th Feb 1885, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent to assume charge.

Mr P H Dastur delivered over and Mr K R Bamanji received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr and Magte, First Class, Kaira, on the 16th inst, and the latter officer delivered over charge of the same office to Mr Pranlal Harkisandas on the 17th idem, in the forenoon.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 6th inst:—Rao Saheb Keshavlal Kalidas to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar, vice Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal; Rao Saheb Narayan Bhawanrao to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Kirpashankar Bhagwan to be Probationary sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey delivered over and Mr. M. C. Gibb received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magte, Broach, on the 20th inst.

Azam Ramchandra Krishna, Head Karkun of taluka Mahim, acted as Mamlatdar of Mahim in the Thana Dist, in addition to his own duties, from the 25th April to 4th Aug 1886, both days inclusive, during the absence of Rao Saheb Bhavanrao Vishnu and until the arrival of his successor.

Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar delivered over and Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Ramchandra received charge of the office of Dist Depy Collr, Thana, in charge Bhiwndi and Wada Talukas on the 2nd inst.

Messrs H R Cook and Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Satara, on the 2nd inst.

Messrs J H Dickinson and R Thom respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Collr of Salt Revenue in charge Rann Salt Works and Depôts in Gujarat on the 13th inst.

Surgns-Major J F Keith and G Bainbridge respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissr, Sind Registration Dist, on 12th Aug 1886.

Mr Jethalal Ganpatram, third class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave from 9th Aug to 8th Sept 1886 inclusive, and first grade Local Fund Vaccinator Harjivan Vishwanath is appointed to carry on the daftar duties of the absentee in addition to his own.

Vishwanath Vankaji, third grade Local Fund Vccinator, Khandesh Zilla, was granted sick leave from 4th Feb to 28th March 1886 inclusive; and Krishnaji Bhattu bin Ramchandra was appointed to act for him.

Krishnaji Bhattu bin Ramchandra is appointed sub pro tem third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, with effect from the 29th March 1886, vice Vishwanath Vankaji, deceased.

Govind Pandurang acted as Candidate Vaccinator Poona Zilla, from 18th to 31st March last inclusive.

Mohanji Sheoram third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ahmedabad Zilla, is granted privilag leave from 16th Aug to 30th Sept 1886 inclusive and Bhaishanker Keshaorao is appointed to act for him.

The privilege leave granted to Mr Lokumal Khanchand, third class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Hyderabad Zilla, in Notifications Nos. 183 and 206, dated 6th July and 4th Aug 1886 respectively, is extended to 10th Aug 1886 inclusive.

Shankar Khanderao, Actg Candidate Vaccinator, Southern Satara, is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, with effect from 16th July 1886, vice Trimback Daji appointed third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ahemednagar Zilla.

Yeshwant Ganesh, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kolaba Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 10th July to 8th Aug 1886 inclusive, and Mahadev Anaji, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Mr G H Hampton, Assist Supt, Poona and Nasik Survey, relinquished charge of his duties in that survey on the 18th inst., and proceeding on three months' privilege leave granted him by Govt Resolution No. 5,374, dated 28th July last, Revenue Dept.

The undermentioned are granted leave from the date of departure:—Sub-Assist Apothry A B Cazalet, forty-five days privilege; Sub-Assist Apothry R. P. Barret, thirty days privilege; Second grade Hospital Assist Krishnarao Janu, sixty days on full pay; Second grade Hospital Assist Mahadeo Bapuji thirty days on full pay; Third grade Hospital Assist Shricrushna Chimnaji, sixty days on full pay; and Third grade Moortoozakhan, thirty days on full pay.

CARLYLE AND HIS WIFE.

In his little book of Reminiscences of Carlyle just published, Mr. A. J. Symington complains that Carlyle has been misunderstood as to his religious views, his temperament, and his domestic relations. In regard to his religious belief, Mr. Froude, he says, could not understand Carlyle. As to Carlyle's domestic relations, when out of sorts through want of sleep, or when deeply absorbed in his great works, if needlessly intruded on or interrupted, he would show that he was disturbed, and was then apt to be misunderstood. "Thus," Mr. Symington says, "he may at times have given even his wife a colourable pretext for fancying herself neglected; but she, knowing better, ought to have made considerate allowances, instead of taking the pet; for it is very certain that he never knowingly much less intentionaly, neglected her. First to last, beyond all doubt, he loved her—devotedly, loyally, and utterly." Mr. Symingtom continues:—

Quite as much, however, we are sorry to say, cannot be affirmed of Mrs. Carlyle's strict veracity, loyalty in speaking of her husband, or of her sound common sense. For, although proud of the position which he had attained, with a dash of satisfaction that it more than justified her anticipations, she sometimes felt hurt, and even jealous, at the thought of receiving attention merely as Carlyle's wife, and not for her own personal sake. She, a lady born, and a genius, felt that *she* was also somebody, and was scarcely content to play second fiddle even to him. Clever, sharp, shrewd, sarcastic, and a very remarkable woman, of unmistakeable genius, she was nevertheless, along with her many good qualities, often very unreasonable and aggravating; taking absurd tantrums and whims into her head, at the causes of which her husband, try as he would, could at times not even guess or in the least comprehend; and which, for days together, would make him feel bewildered, wet-blanketed, and very miserable. Had she only been blessed with a family, it is not unlikely that maternal cares would have absorbed a good deal of her cynicism, diminished unseemly friction, and made her life altogether more sweetly human. Then, it is well known that she was wont to indulge in a bad habit of complaining to outsiders of her husband, both in letters and in talk; discussing what she called his inconsiderate treatment of her, dwelling on her exaggerated, or more frequently, her entirely imaginary ills; conduct unwise and wrong in a wife, even had the allegations been well founded—which hers assuredly were not, although, to her morbid and jaundiced fancy, they at the time might seem to be real. *If* her husband, from dyspepsia, sleeplessness or absorption in study, was sometimes thought by outsiders to be difficult to live with, there was not *if* in her case; she *was* difficult to live with, and, manifestly, with a considerable difference for the worse. Carlyle, first to last, was ever patient and kind to her, whatever he might be to idle intruders; and, instead of resenting or quarrelling over her manifest and unreasonable shortcomings, considerately humoured her every whim, pouring oil on the troubled waters, and doing what he could to set matters straight, whenever he found out what her wishes really were; for, with heart and hand, he never ceased loyally to love, honour, and admire her. This, not only as to her freedom of movement, or her requirements, but to such an implicit and mistaken extent that he trustfully accepted as gospel all her highly coloured and often erroneous estimates of people, when girding at them; endorsing and unguardedly repeating them as his own. He thereby, through misplaced faith in her judment unwittingly injured others, and got himself into bad repute; for, strange to say, never for one moment did he suppose that his bright, clever Jeanie's judgment could be at fault. Yet, these estimates were frequently not only unjust, but altogether wrong, biassed by her personal pique, and cruely sarcastic—witness her persistent caricaturing of that worthy Kirkcaldy lady, whom she never forgave for marrying Edward Irving!

VLADIVOSTOCK AND ESQUIMALT.

A telegram from Nicolaieff announces that Admiral Chestakoff, the Russian Minister of Marine, has continued his journey of inspection to the island of Saghalien. A similar message from Peking mentioned that the visit of this Russian Minister to the Far East was considered significant by the Chinese Government; and possibly that was what gave rise to the rumour that Port Lazareff was about to be threatened by the Russian fleet. So far this rumour has not been confirmed; but then, meanwhile, the general election in this country has given the *coup de grcâe* to the Gladstone Administration. That nothing but the fitting opportunity is wanted for the Russians to seize upon the port, which they have already given a Russian name, is perfectly well understood not only in Russia, but in England, China and Japan; and, indeed, for purposes of offence such a harbour is very much needed by our friends, the Muscovites. Vladivostock, the present station of their Pacific Squadron, is ice-bound during the winter months; and our occupation of Port Hamilton implies, as respects the Sea of Japan, pretty much what our occupation of the island of Perim does as respects the Red Sea. And of course a corresponding station for the Russian navy would go far to neutralize this advantage.

The Amoor provinces of Russia, both from their natural capabilities and geographical position, may become in time the most important division of Asiatic Russia. At present they are the most vulnerable portion of the Czar's dominions in such a war as is very conceivable; by which we do not necessarily mean a war with England, or with England alone. The Russians are quite aware of this; and if they were made to feel it very keenly on two occasions recently they have only themselves to thank for it. On the outbreak of hostilities between France and China, Russia displayed great activity in strengthening her naval force in the Pacific. A Franco-Russian alliance against China was quite on the cards then. (And so, by the way, was a Franco-Japanese alliance.) But France had to content herself with the Treaty of Tientsin; and Russia has had to put up with our occupation of Port Hamilton, and all that its occupation implies. While the Penjdeh incident was still open, Admiral Dowell, commanding the British North Pacific Squadron, is understood to have carefully "shepherded" every Russian war-vessel in these waters. Russia, however, has sent out more ships since then, and possibly this increase of strength, combined with circumstances which will readily suggest themselves to our readers, may have induced the Russian Government to believe that its chance had come at last. But China is now on the alert—never more so; nor, we believe, more determined to assert itself. As for ourselves, we are in a very good position in the event of a naval war with Russia in the North Pacific. About a month ago we drew attention to the strategical importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Batoum and Khami-Ab questions give additional significance to that circumstance; for, if Russia persits in forcing on a struggle with this empire—as really sometimes appears not improbable—it cannot fail to become a matter of Esquimault against Vladivostock as far as the Pacific is concerned.

Until the acquisition of Port Hamilton, Esquimalt was our only naval station in the North Pacific. It is now to be raised to the dignity of an arsenal, only second in importance to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with which it will be in close communication by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Lord Granville stated the other day that the important fortified naval station of Bermuda is about to be placed in cable communication with Halifax. This will add materially to the strength of the strategic position. The imperial drum-beat follows the sun from the United Kingdom to Bermuda, Halifax, Esquimalt, Port Hamilton, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements. The last two colonies have each undertaken to bear a share in the defence of the empire by providing the necessary works, the armaments being supplied by th Imperial Government. The Dominion of Canada has undertaken to construct the defences of Esquimalt on the same conditions. As a beginning, the Ottawa Parliament has voted £20,000 for the construction of earthworks, while the Imperial Government has contributed £30,000 for armaments. The graving-dock at Esquimalt will shortly be finished, and the harbour connected by rail with the Nanaimo coal-mines The Canadians are organizing a corps of regular artillery (like those at Quebec and Kingston) to man the works, and in the event of war the Militia Department is prepared to garrison the place with all the troops that may be required. Besides this, the Imperial Government fully recognize the value of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a military route to China and India. Colonel Lane, military secretary to General Lord Russell, and Colonel O'Brien, commanding the Royal Engineers at Halifax, are now on their way to Esquimalt, with a party of engineers, to report upon the requirements of the place as a station for British troops, and to draw up plans for the necessary buildings. From all this it is clear that before very long Vancouver's Island will be an important *place d'armes.* Thus, then Russian activity in the Far East is being met by British activity in the Far West.

In the event of our being compelled to defend ourselves against Russia, there can be little doubt that Esquimalt would be made a base of operations in the Amoor provinces. The reduction of Vladivostock and the other defensive positions on the Pacific sea-board would leave the Amoor Valley in our hands, which would ensure the peace of the North Pacific, and the safety of our enormous commerce there. And though it is much to be hoped that we shall not be under any necessity to adopt this means of defence, it is good to know that we have them at command; and not less at a time when the restlessness of the Russian Government, or rather of the Czar, looks now and then as if it were about to pass into recklessness.—*St. James's Gazette.*

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

Daily Prices—Beef—	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	7	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0	6	0

Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort		
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast, large, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	6	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kid (Small)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	0	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	12	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	12	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	7	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon, per lb	0	4	6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Fresh, per lb	0	4	0
Do. Salt, country, per lb	0	4	6
Do. do. English, per lb	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0
Lamb (Large)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	4	0
Fore do. do. per piece	1	0	0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0	12	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	7	0
Poultry—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
Do. Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	1	0	0
Do. middling, each	0	12	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0	12	0
Do. do. middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls, each	2	4	0
Partridges, each	0	3	6
Pigeons, per pair	0	14	0
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	7	0
Quails, per dozen	0	10	0
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	0	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb	0	0	8
Bajri Do. per lb	0	0	7
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	14	0
Babool, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	7	0	0
Do. do. per maund	0	4	0
Aine, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	5	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	8	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	4	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	3	12	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	2	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	5	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Gram, Jamboosser, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2	10	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	14	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	12	0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2	10	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	10	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	2	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	6	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0
Linseed, per phurra	6	0	0
Maize, per phurra	2	0	0
Moong, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	6	0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	2	8	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	3	12	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	10	0
Warree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	12	0
Kong, per phurra	2	12	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	3	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. small, per maund.	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	7
Do. do. small, per maund.	1	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	1	0
Do. red, per seer	0	1	0
Onions, per seer	0	0	4
Turnips, large per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	6
Green Peas, per seer	0	0	8
French Beans, per seer	0	0	9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per dozen	0	12	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	3	0
Artichoke per seer	0	2	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	1	6
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
Fruits—			
Pineapple, large	0	10	0
Do. small	0	5	0
Custard Apples, each	0	1	6
Pomeloes, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. Mangalore, per dozen	1	8	0
Melons, Musk, large, each	0	4	0
Do. do. small, each	0	2	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	4	6
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen	3	0	0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	12	0
Mangoes, Afose	4	0	0
Do. Common, per dozen	3	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	4	0
Pears, per dozen	0	12	0
Apples, Cashmere	2	8	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos, per dozen	1	0	0
Custard Apples, per seer	1	0	0
Dry Fish—			
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0
Pelah, large, each	0	2	0
Do. small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Dongury fish, each	0	1	3
Fresh Fish—			
Pompret, white, large, per pair	1	12	0
Do. do. medium	1	0	0
Do. do. small. per pair	0	3	0
Surmaye, large	2	8	0
Bouie large, per dozen	3	0	0
Ghoal, large, each	3	12	0
Do. small, each	3	4	0
Bhing, large, each	0	9	0
Do. small	0	5	0
Prawns, large per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0
Bumlows, per score	0	2	0
Giptee, small	0	6	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	6
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	3
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle.	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows:—

		As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about	15 oz.	1	6	each
Do. Half do. ,,	7½ ,,	0	9	,,
White Twist and Rolls ,,	13 ,,	2	0	,,
Plain Brown Loaves, ,,	15 ,,	1	3	,,
Servants' Brown do. ,,	14 ,,	1	0	,,

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight.

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Flour, per Seer,	1st sort		Rs. 0	1	3
Rolong ,,	,,		,, 0	1	3
Flour ,,	2nd sort		,, 0	1	0
Rolong ,,	,,		,, 0	1	

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonson.

	1886.		18
Tuesday ...	... 31st Aug.	Friday ..	... 29th Oct.
		, ...	... 5th Nov.
,, ...	... 7th Sept.	, ...	... 12th ,
,, ...	... 14th ,,	,, ...	... 19th ,,
Friday ...	... 24th ,,	...	... 26th
,, ...	.. 1st Oct.	,, ...	... 3rd Dec.
,, ...	... 8th ,,	,, ...	... 10th ,,
,, ...	... 15th Oct.	,, ...	... 17th ,,
,, ...	... 22nd ,,	,, ...	... 24th ,,

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

Via Brindisi.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz. ... . 4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. ... ... 1½ ,,

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows:—

	1886.		1886.
Friday	... 3rd Sept.	Friday	.. 29th Oct.
,,	... 17th ,,	,,	.. 12th Nov.
,,	.. 1st Oct.	,,	... 26th ,,
,,	.. 15th ,,	,,	... 10th Dec.
		,,	... 24th ,,

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, is 3 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3-0 P.M. for Ordinary and 2-0 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

PREPAID INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

	A.	P.
Post Cards, each ...	0	3
Letters—not exceeding ½ tola ...	0	6
From ½ to 1 tola ...	1	0
For every additional tola ...	1	0
Book and Pattern Packets in open covers, including Newspapers—not exceeding 10 tolas ...	0	6
For every additional 10 tolas ...	0	6
*Parcels by Banghy Post, not exceeding 20 tolas...	4	0
Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas ...	8	0
For every additional 40 tolas ...	4	

* To be paid for in cash when prepaid.

ZANZIBAR MAIL via ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL via ADEN.

Fair Season.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*

Monsoon.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

Mails.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters.	At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
‡For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara.	P.M. 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat	5 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	..
For ditto in Southern Koncan, i.e., Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4-0 P.M.	..
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Konkan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad.	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-45	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities, and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attend the old method of treating ulcerative inflammations, scrofulous affections, and scorbutic annoyances. The most timid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying "Directions." Both the preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 26.

FRENCH Rentes declined ½, Consols ¼ yesterday, but otherwise the tenor of the commercial advices from Home was rather indicative of a more pacific view of the Eastern Question. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan comes ⅛ higher, and in Rupee Paper a rise of ⅜ is quoted in 4 per cents., ⅛ in 4½.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday, an advance of 3d. to 6d. per quarter was reported in Linseed. Wheat was easier in tone, and 6d. per quarter lower for No. 2 Club to arrive.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales, of which the comparatively large proportion of 1,000 bales were Surats. Reuter with a singular persistency calls arrivals firmer again, although his own quotations are 1-32d. to 1-64d. lower, and from New York Ready Cotton comes 1-16 cent, Futures 2 points down.

The position of our local market has undergone no change to-day. The tendency is easier, but we have not heard of any actual business at lower prices. The up-country weather reports in this morning are very satisfactory. Heavy rains have fallen in the North-West, 2 inches having been registered at Delhi, 7½ inches at Cawnpore during the past three days, the very places where rain was previously wanted. Elsewhere the fall has been insignificant, and the plants are all said to be flourishing.

WHEAT is easier again with a diminished enquiry for ready stuff, but a considerable enquiry has prevailed for New Delhi, of which large purchases are reported for export at Rs. 4-3 per cwt. Current prices are :—

Fine Pessy	Rs.	4-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,,	4-5	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4-1-6	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4-9	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-0-6	,,

SEEDS continue quiet and devoid of quotable change.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	1,112	bales.
Wheat	65,4·3	cwts.
Linseed	3,033	,,
Rapeseed	1,106	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and if anything the turn easier. The s. s. Knight of St. Patrick is reported fixed for U. K. or Continent, September loading, at 23s. 9d., and that is also the ready quotation for Continental ports.

EXCHANGE.—The result of the tenders for Council Drafts in London yesterday was the allotment of Rs. 10,000 on Madras, and 1½ lakhs on Bombay in Bills, and 10 lakhs on Calcutta, 2 lakhs on Bombay in Telegraphic Transfers, all at 1s. 4 7-16d. This was scarcely so good as had been generally anticipated on this side either as regards rate or amount, and although the market opened firm at an advance of 1-32d. in the morning, the tone at the close was not quite so strong. Closing ready rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand ..	1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4½d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 4 19 32d. to ⅝	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·75¼ to ½	,,

The amount of Council Drafts bought during the past week is reported by Reuter at 72½ lakhs a very large figure, and it says something for the inherent firmness of the position that rates have under the circumstances continued so steadily to improve. We are practically ¼d. per rupee higher on the week, and if Reuter's report of the London Silver market being firm with an upward tendency proves correct, we may see the rise continue. There is, however, a shade less confidence in a continuance of the advance shown to-day, and it would be no matter for surprise if a pause ensued. From Calcutta the Bank of Bengal's statement is reported to show an increase of 21½ lakhs in the Cash Balance, and here money in the bazaar is rather inclined to be easier again, both weakening indications in connection with Exchange.

The position of silver in the Mint is shown by the statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette* to be as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 14th Aug. 1886..	43,82,605
Silver received during the week	4,06,480
	47,89,085
New coin paid during the week	17
	47,89,068
Silver belonging to private individuals	2,39,282
	50,28,350
Last week	47,03,468

The noticeable feature is the small proportion of the imports of the metal, which is at present finding its way into the Mint, not quite one-fourth.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady. Fours are still quoted at Rs. 97 5-16. Fours-and-a-half, however, are steadier at Rs. 102.

SHARES are very steady, but generally unaltered in value. Mofussil Press have advanced to Rs. 450. Spinning Mills are firm, the Yarn market being excellent.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	113xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press	0	125	125	..	155
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	145
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,900
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	450
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	200
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	–	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£160½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	164
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue..	500		37	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	205
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	122xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,975
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11¼
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300		...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	342
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'f'g. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	307½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80	Rs. 15	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	25	Re.	8¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	,00	175	100	12	134
M. M. [illegible]ody & Co	2,000	200	200		202½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	920xd.
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,0	..	690
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500		470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs 25	710
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	617½
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	650
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000		17
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	157½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	915
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,[illegible]	50	Rs. 25	850
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,210xd.
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	307½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	5	50	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,105xd.
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	912½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,[illegible]	1	Rs. 5	160
Madras United	500	[illegible]0	1,[illegible]	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	690
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	182½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,475
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co, Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	930
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	555
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	910
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	–	775

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Saint Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captian O. R. Young arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool (July 27), with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. and Co.'s steam-ship Mecca, 936 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mozambique (7uly 24), with a general cargo, and 61 deck passengers. One child died during the voyage.

THE German Man of War. Cruizer Moerve, 800 tons, Captian Buctus, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (7th inst), via Somali coast for the purpose of repairing her engines, whence she will again proceed to Zanzibar.

THE B. I. S. N. and Co.'s steam-ship Pachumba 544 tons, Captain J. W. Livingston, with sail to-day for Kurrachee. with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. E. M. Candy, Mr. F. W. Shallis, Mr. J. Hodgart and 30 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

26TH AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Siam	1695	......	B	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Maclean.	..	....	...	F. Muir & Co.
,, Malwa	1759	......	E	P. & O. Co.
,, Loodiana	2147	J. Turner	F	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Amana	2131	J. Thwaite	H J	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Dago	1239	W. H. Bisset	K	Finlay, Muir & Co
,, Aspatria	1921	G. Veale	..	......
,, Akaba	..	......	..	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Lady Armstrong	1343	Abbott	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Celerity	140	Baker	..	......

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
26	Mecca (s)	Magenis	Mozambique, July 24
	Saint Bernard (s)..	Young	Liverpool, July 27.
	Nurjehan	....	Coasts and Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	Purulia (s)	Allen	Coast and Calcutta.
	Kilwa (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar.

The steamers Pachumba, and Livingston, obtained their portclearances yesterday for Kurrachee.

The steamer Mecca, began to load yesterday for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22 Canara (s)..........Couper........Bombay, July 20.

DEPARTURES.

August 22.—Steamers Ellora and Inchrhona. Ships Orealla and Earl of Shaftesbury.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square..........Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square.......,, 861
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. ,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35-0 per month for 21 months
Sympathetic Square........ ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs).. ,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case..........Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona: East-St. 1, Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

YOU ARE INVITED TO HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.

Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight-test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 23, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF
THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ADEN.

DEATH.

CAMA—August 25, at Aden, Perosha Ratanjee Cama, of brain congestion, aged 40.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRINKLEY—August 16, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Captain Brinkley, 98th Regiment, of a son.

GRAY—August 15, at Chandausi, the wife of Mr W H Gray, Stationmaster, O R R, of a daughter.

HILLIARD—August 17, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant W R Hilliard, Royal Engineers, of a son.

QUILLET—August 22, at No 14-1, Sudder Street, Calcutta, the wife of R Quillet, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—JAMES—August 20, at Almora, by the Rev Arthur Stone, Rolland F H Anderson, 3rd Goorkas, to Emma Wilmore; elder daughter of Major L H S James, R A.

DEATHS.

BELL—August 19, at Sultanpore, Oudh, Henry William Bell, late Adjutant of the 5th Oudh Frontier Police Cavalry and Oudh Police, aged 62 years, 7 months and 18 days.

CAMPBELL—August 15, at Tezpur, Assam, Neil Hamilton, the infant son of Surgeon R Neil Campbell, M B, aged 9 months.

HILLIARD—August 18, at Simla, Robert William, infant son of Lieutenant W R Hilliard, R E.

HOOPER—August 15, at Naini Tal, Charlotte Elisabeth, the beloved wife of the Rev W Hooper.

LEMAISTRE—August 3, at Fatehgarh, Martha, widow of E R LeMaistre, aged 71 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1886.

THE Madras Government will not find in the Judgment of the High Court in the proceedings against Mr. Eardley Norton an encouragement to rely upon the Judicature for protecting their dignity and repute. The Court has held that the allegations which Mr. Norton made against Mr. Sullivan during the trial of the famous Garstin dacoity case were privileged, and they refuse therefore to call upon Mr. Norton to explain these allegations, notwithstanding that Mr. Sullivan has represented them to the Court as grossly defamatory, and unsupported by evidence. Seeing that Mr. Sullivan had to obtain the permission of the Government to move in this matter—and it was granted, we believe, in opposition to the advice of their chief law officer—the failure of his application is something more than a personal defeat, and he and they must by this time have come to the regretful conclusion that it would have been better not to have taken too much notice of the hazardous assertions of a counsel who thought that he could only do his best for his client by doing his worst for the Madras Government in general, and Mr. Sullivan in particular. The offence began in a petition which Mr. Norton, who was retained for the defence of the Zemindar of Bodyanaikanoor, presented to the Court asking for the transfer of the Garstin dacoity case from the Sessions Court of Madura to the High Court. Some of the statements therein contained were in truth not too respectful of the feelings of Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues in the Government of India. First of all there was a reference to the much-discussed question of Mr. Sullivan's connection with the Richings Estate. Then there was an expression of the opinion—alleged to be widely prevalent in the district—that apart from the desire of other private enemies of Mr. Crole to prove the Zemindar's connection with him in the case, "various highly-placed, highly-paid, and influential members of the Madras Government" desired to take advantage of the prosecution in order to silence the outspoken Collector of Madura. The *venue* of the trial having been changed, upon the strength of these representations, Mr. Norton next proceeded to ask for a subpœna for Mr. Sullivan, amongst others. Again he showed scant respect for the feelings of the Senior Member of Council. He told the Court that the prosecution of the Zemindar was a concocted case, that it was concocted to Mr. Sullivan's knowledge for reasons of personal animosity for ulterior purposes, the meaning of this being that if the prosecution of the Zemindar succeeded, it might be easier to get rid of Mr. Crole, who was on terms of great intimacy with him. The subpœna was granted, and then, as the Advocate General put it in his argument last Saturday, Mr. Sullivan was "dragged down from his work" to attend the trial, was kept in Madras for four days on the possibility of being called for the defence, and was defamed in the grossest manner by Mr. Norton in his address to the jury. The defamation, however, seems at this stage to have become more vague and inferential. Mr. Sullivan was not called, because, as the Zemindar's advocate put it, he could not, with the evidence at his disposal, establish what in law would be held to be a conspiracy. As though Mr. Crole's enemies would have committed themselves to a form of antagonism which would bring them within a thousand miles of legal proof! Mr. Norton dealt very freely in innuendoes, in vague hints at the dark deeds of people behind the veil, who wanted to show that the Zemindar had taken to dacoity to please Mr. Crole. It was as an episode in the Crole case that Mr. Norton treated the Bodynaikanoor dacoity, and it was for so treating it that the Madras Government, unwisely and unsuccessfully, endeavoured to bring down a professional penalty upon him.

The Madras High Court have not yet set out at length their reasons for discharging the rule which had been obtained against Mr. Sullivan; but they promise to give a written judgment. Meantime it is evident from the running observations that were made by the Bench in the course of Mr. Norton's explanation that he had an auditory very easily to be persuaded that his privilege as counsel covered all that he had said on his client's behalf. There was much tactical ingenuity in his attempt to shift the responsibility of advocacy from the Bar to the Bench. "No judge," he said—doubtless with his eye upon the Chief Justice and the colleague who was associated with him in conducting the trial—"no judge had, either by word or look, implied that I was exceeding the limits of an advocate's privileges. Surely it is a reflection on your Lordship, the Chief Justice, who presided at the trial, that you were not competent to keep order in your own court or check the frivolities of counsel." The plea was more ingenious than ingenuous. The responsibility of the Bench for the language of an advocate only covers obvious improprieties. The question whether or not an advocate is exceeding his privileges cannot always be determined there and then. This must depend in many cases upon specific proof. The result of these proceedings, for instance, warrants the belief that it is a good answer to any such application to plead that counsel had not gone in advance of the instructions. Yet this is a point upon which the judge is necessarily ignorant. It is obvious then that the silence of the Court during the utterance of language alleged to be defamatory has little bearing upon the question whether it comes within the limits of an advocate's privilege. Besides, as Sir Arthur Collins put it, a judge, when a man is on his trial, would very likely allow counsel to say what he was not entitled to say, because by checking him then it might be prejudicial to the prisoner. The point to which the reiterated question, of the Chief Justice directed attention was as to the accordance of the advocate's statements in Court with his instructions. Mr. Norton's plea that he was instructed to make the statements complained of by Mr. Sullivan and that he was supplied with the materials on which they were based seem to have prevailed with the Court, as a similar plea has prevailed whenever the question of an advocate's privilege has been raised. And in the long run and on a large view of the matter it is well that this should be so. Hard cases may arise from the exercise of a privilege thus conditioned, but it is a privilege which, on the whole, tends to public advantage.

Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues would have done better to have allowed the episode to pass. They gained no glory out of a case with which, through the indiscretion of those who were in charge of it in the District Court, their own squabbles with Mr. Crole were allowed to be mixed up. And though an obvious injustice was done to Mr. Sullivan in the allegations in which his name was involved; it would have been wiser if he had regarded these as part and parcel of the criticism which at that time was being pretty freely levelled against him. Mr. Norton was not much more severe upon the senior Member of Council than others had been, who did not use the forum for the deliverance of hard sayings about him and his colleagues and even about a personage more eminent than them all. It was a misfortune for Mr. Sullivan that the representative of the Government in last week's proceeding should have represented the action which the Government had sanctioned as a purely official measure. The acting Advocate General committed the unpardonable blunder of arguing as though Mr. Sullivan, being superior to other people, was entitled to justice superior to that measured out to other folk. "No doubt," he said, "in any ordinary case, if any statement made by counsel was complained of, it would be a sufficient answer if counsel said he made it under instructions." But "persons of position" were interested, and this, he contended, made a great difference. The Madras Government will not gain in dignity through a presentation of the case against their critics which calls from the High Court the rebuke, "Mr. Advocate General, the law is no respecter of persons." Nevertheless Mr. Norton might have been a little less defiant in his defence. He told the Court the other day that he was not sorry for what he had said, and had done nothing of which he was ashamed. He had at all events opened out allegations against Mr. Sullivan which he was unable to substantiate and which he made no attempt to substantiate. Is there no room for regret or repentance in such a case? However the affair belongs to Madras, and in certain Madras quarrels just now the man who wins does not apologise.

THE Bombay Government have just published an account which Capt. J. S. King, Assistant Political Resident at Zeila, has written of a trip in February of this year to the Gadabursi country, and especially to Mount Eilo and the cave there to which local tradition has given a character of mysticism and magnificence that made it tempting to the explorer. The country lies about half-way between Zeila and Berbera, and is about twenty miles inland. Captain King's account of it is of sufficient geographical and anthropological interest to warrant its publication by Government; as to the political results of his journey, if there were any, he is fittingly silent, except where he tells us of the chief of one of the Gadabursi tribes who avowed that his people were full of loyalty to the British Government, and was delighted to welcome its representative, the first European who had honoured them with a visit. The journey had sporting episodes, though it must have been a disappointment to Captain King to have to confess that his large game had a way of disappearing into the jungle at the sight of his rifle. This was the case with a lion which came on the scene while he was at dinner, and with an elephant which turned up further on in the journey. The great cave, to see which was one of the objects of the expedition, was not quite so wonderful a place as legend had made it out to be. Captain King, armed with a revolver and a large hunting knife, and carrying a lighted candle, crawled into the opening, which is about four feet high, two of his companions who followed him dragging in a long rope which was slowly paid out at the entrance. Nowhere is it more than four feet high, and in some places, the plucky explorer says, "the roof was so low that I was obliged to crawl like a snake, and it seemed uncertain whether I should be able to crawl out again or not." The cave of Eilo, then, will need to be added neither to the wonders of the world nor to the already lengthening list of places in which to spend a happy day. One curious sight by the way was a well from which water was being drawn in a fashion that is at least peculiar if it is not without example elsewhere. The well is twenty-five feet deep, and the water is drawn by a series of men standing upon ledges cut in the side of the well, who pass it up in fibre buckets shaped like an inverted cone, each man throwing down to the next lower an empty vessel at the same time that he prepares to catch the full one, so that the empty and full vessels always pass one another in the air. Captain King's theory of the matter is that a pig-headed adherence to ancient custom prevents the people from adopting some more civilized method of drawing water. Organized dexterity nevertheless seems to accomplish the work almost as well as rude mechanical appliances could do it, for the water is drawn quickly, and very little is spilt. The case is interesting enough to tempt an inquiry by anthropological societies, in Bombay or elsewhere, as to whether these Gadabursi villagers are quite singular in their method of raising water. Is anything like it to be found amongst the aboriginal tribes in India?

THE despatch of troops to Burma have been postponed for three weeks. This change in the arrangements is attributed to the anxiety caused in Government circles by the renewal of frontier difficulties in Central Asia.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

THE "exodus" to the hills having been the exciting topic of the "silly season" in Calcutta, will I hope excuse a few more remarks on the subject from one who has benefited (not at the expense of Government) by a residence here of several seasons. My thoughts have been drawn more seriously to the subject through naving read—I am ashamed to say for the first time—the book called "Up-Country," written by the Hon'ble Emily Eden. Some remarks of hers have struck me very much, as they tend to prove that the "Hill Exodus" has at any rate lengthened the lives of Europeans in this country. The fact that hill stations are accessible and habitable now, induces many people to run up for a short holiday, and thus often check perhaps a serious illness, or at least get sufficiently restored to bear the other months of heat without danger. The writer of the book mentions having had a melancholy letter announcing the death of a Mr. S. "of abscess of the liver—of India, in fact." She says, a few lines further on, "It is melancholy to think how almost all the people we have known at all intimately have in two years died off, and that out of a small society. None of them turned fifty; indeed, all but Mr. S. between thirty and forty. Mr. C., who is with us, was saying yesterday that he had been stationed a few years ago at Delhi. 'I liked it; we were a very large party of young men, but I am the only survivor.' And he is quite a young man." Now I do not pretend to say that the fashion of running up to the hills alone accounts for the better health of the Europeans out here; there are many other causes, and one doubtless is that men drink much less, also they go to Europe oftener; but I think it may be fairly argued, that the various Governments by their residence in the hills, make them attractive, and encourage men to take a holiday. Had not good roads been made at public expense, the journey would have been far too trying and lengthy for ordinary mortals to undertake. In 1838, even the Governor-General travelled with far less comfort than we small fry do at the present day. The authoress of the book I have mentioned, who was, it will be remembered, sister to Lord Auckland, groans over the fatigue and discomfort of their journey. When coming down from Missourie, she says, "when we came to cross the Jumna this morning, it was not fordable, and there never was such a mess—only three boats for all our camp. . . . . Then the road was so bad, the carriage was not available, and I came part of the way on the elephant, which, as I was not strong, shook me to atoms. We crossed at last, and then it appeared that everything had been drenched in the night, and there was not a bed nor a sofa to lie down on." And then she speaks of their being obliged to halt for three days, because "half the people and things are still on the other bank." There are several matters of interest in this book connected with Simla which I feel tempted to comment on, but I shall reserve my remarks for another letter. I merely wished on this occasion to show that the "exodus" is not a benefit to a few officials only, but to the whole European population of India. Hill stations could never have become what they are without the presence of the Governments, and they are now the permanent homes of a very large number of Europeans and Eurasians, and the health-giving resort of a still large number of officials of all ranks.

We have not been very gay lately; the weather has perhaps damped our energies. We have had a wedding though, the first of the season. The bridegroom was Mr. Macdonald, of the P. W. D. Accounts, and the bride Miss Bliss, daughter of the Madras Civilian who came up here on the Finance Committee. The name should be one of good omen to the bridegroom; "married bliss" one has often heard of before! Sir Theodore Hope came to the rescue, and lent his house for the cake and wine business, as the parents of the bride, being only birds of passage, were living in a hotel. Of course it all went off well, marriages generally do, up to that point!

This season has been an unfortunate one for pet dogs. A handbill is now out offering Rs. 50 reward for a pet pug, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Collen, which has probably been long since digested by a leopard. Sir Steuart Bayley has had two taken away, the C.-in-C. has lost one, which was advertised for in vain, and Colonel Pole-Carew lost a beautiful colley from under his very nose. He was coming up some khud with his dog, which was big enough he supposed to take care of himself, and though he heard a scuffle, and the cry of a dog, he did not imagine anything could happen to his, but he never saw it again. Last year two dogs were carried off, one before the eyes of his mistress. We have an idea that some young sportsmen here ought to give an account of these leopards; one at any rate lives in the vicinity of the Yarrows, Sir Steuart Bayley's house, as four dogs have been carried off, from within a small circumference, on that side of Simla. The place has changed very much since "Up-Country" was written, but the leopards and their ways have not evidently, for the writer mentions that a clever pet terrier belonging to their doctor has been carried off, and adds what we can now endorse, "He will be wretched about it, and it places the happiness of the owners of little dogs generally on a wretchedly insecure footing."

I am sorry to be obliged in fair honesty to mention that the flourishing institutions I wrote about in my first few letters, *viz.*, the Auckland House School, Bishop Cotton's School, and the Ripon Hospital are all said just now to be in rather a bad way. The first has lost its best teacher, one who has done more than any former teacher towards raising the standard of education. This arose from some foolish dispute among the teachers, which a little tact ought to have settled without sacrificing the well-being of the school. The cause of the failure of the boys' school I am afraid to speak of, having heard nothing but vague rumours flying about. The fact, however, that many boys have left, and these chiefly from among the older ones, is I believe true, and this is very serious. As to the Ripon Hospital, which was to do such wonders, there has been a flare up, and the nurse and lady doctor have taken their departure. The visiting committee of ladies and the lady officials did not hit it off, and the lady officials have gone, while the committee remain. Really it is quite sad to see the "worldly holy" people fighting and setting such a bad example to us "wholly worldly" ones. We shall begin to question whether sitting on school and hospital committees, and going to church on week days, tends to improve the tempers of our should-be exemplars.

There is to be a great rifle match in September open to all the hill stations around. It is, I suppose, confined to military men, and is under the patronage of H. E. the Viceroy. There has been some excitement in military circles up here about Reuter's recent telegrams, and the prospect of a brush with Russia puts Burma quite in the shade. The men who are under orders for Burma are afraid of missing the Russian campaign! We, more peaceably inclined people, hope that diplomacy may do what it has so often done before, settle the matter without resort to arms.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BI-METALLISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Bythell at the meeting of the associated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, spoke and voted for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce against bi-metallism. I asked several members of the Chamber, who delegated him with that authority—but they did not know. I remember no occasion on which this momentous question—big with the fate of India—was discussed in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. His chief arguments were that the bankers and merchants are able to take care of themselves; and that Manchester has no cause to grumble, as the imports of piece-goods into India this year have been progressing by leaps and bounds. Your commercial editor wrote in your issue of the 17th inst., that as a consequence of low Exchange exports have greatly increased, while "imports on the other hand are very quiet and seem likely to remain so until contracted supplies induce a sufficient improvement in rupee prices to enable importers to operate." I will let Mr. Bythell's leaps and bounds fight it out with your able city editor.

Bankers and merchants are able to take care of themselves, so said Mr. Bythell at the meeting. No doubt Mr. Bythell is. Mr. Bythell, when here, was an extreme advocate of self-reliance. On the basis of the same argument, he hectored the Bombay Chamber of Commerce into an agitation against the Cotton Fraud Department. Perhaps he thinks, like Mr. Bright, that adulteration is a form of trade competition. But how the other merchants have fared since they know only two well. The time is not far distant when perhaps there will be a stronger agitation in the contrary direction.

But whether bankers and merchants are so well able to anticipate the course of Exchange, as to escape all the elements of uncertainty, I am not prepared to contradict. I honor and admire the prophetic vision of those who have bought 3 months Credit Bills for next January at 1s. 4d., and Demand for February and March at 1s. 3 13-16d. In the year 1881 most of the Exchange Banks were on the Bull-tack, as they are on the Bear-tack now; and they lost heavily. I remember in that year some boisterous meetings of shareholders in London, and the imprecations hurled on the heads of the executives. I have no doubt of the ability of our foreign merchants to take care of themselves. But it is a sad commentary on it, that while we know of many English merchants retiring with princely fortunes in the period precedent to the instability of silver, we know of no such cases since. But the question of a stable currency is not to be approached from its effects, good, bad or indifferent on the foreign and migratory merchants of this country. It is to be approached from its effects as a whole on this country.

The theory of the advocates of mono-metallism and of *laissez faire* is, that the fall of silver has unprecedentedly stimulated the export trade of India. But somehow or other they run shy of figures, or of converting them into gold standard—the accepted basis for comparison with the rest of the world, as the test of values. They ought to show that the increase of our exports is on a larger ratio relatively with the periods precedent to the fall and instability of silver; and also relatively with other countries. If the increase were, during the period of the instability of silver, on a higher ratio, then this country has received some compensation. But if the increase were on an equal or a lower ratio, then India has lost materially both on her remittances to England, and by depreciation on her untold stock of accumulated silver. It will suffice, therefore, if we go back to the year 1845 for the purposes of comparison. Taking then the thirty-five years, 1845 79, and dividing these into periods of ten years, we have the following statement of the value of export trade of India, the figures being taken from the statistical abstract relating to British India presented to both Houses of Parliament in the year 1881.

TABLE A.—Value of Exports of India in Rupees converted into Sterling at the average rates of Exchange ruling during the years 1845-79.

—	Value of Exports in Rupees.	Rate of Exchange.	Value of Exports converted into Sterling.	Increase.	Decrease.	Railway Mileage.
	Rs.	s. d.	£	p.c.	p.c.	
Annual average of Exports for 5 years ending 1848 49	17,00,00,000	2 0	17,000,000	...		..
Do. do. 1858-59	25,85,00,000	2 0	25,850,000	52	..	428
Do. do. 1868-69	57,66,00,000	2 0	57,660,000	123	..	4016
Do. do. 1878 79	63,13,00,000	1 9	55,240,000	..	4	8211

What does the above table show? That between the 10 years from 5 years ending 1848-49 to 5 years ending 1858-59, the increase of our exports was 52 per cent.; and between the 10 years from 5 years ending 1858-59 to 5 years ending 1868-69, the increase was 123 per cent. But during the 10 years of the vicissitudes and instability of silver from 5 years ending 1868 69 to 5 years ending 1878-79, our exports decrease by 2¼ millions, or 4 per cent. The mono-metallists and gentlemen of the "let-well-alone" theory have to take note of the fact, that this is the *first decade* of retrogression of our export trade since 1840, and that with double the mileage of railroad, and improved and increased number of feeders and canals notwithstanding, compared with the previous decade.

During the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the silver attained a sort of stability at 1s. 8d., the result was that our export trade rose from Rs. 64,95,00,000, at 1s. 9d. exchange, £56,830,000; in the year 1879, to Rs. 80,59,00,000 (*vide* Mr. O'Conor), at 1s. 8d. exchange, £67,160,000; in 1882, equal to an increase of 18 per cent. But the exchange had been unstable during the years 1884-85, and the result is that our export trade fell from Rs. 80,59,00,000, at 1s. 8d. exchange, £67,160,000; in 1882, to Rs. 80,71,00,000, at 1s. 6d. exchange, £60,530,000; in 1885, equal to a decrease of 10 per cent.

In the year 1872, Germany decided to demonetize her silver coins, and therefore that year would be a fair starting point for ascertaining whether our exports have fared better or worse—relatively with the principal European countries. The 10 years 1872-82 would be a fair test, the figures being taken from the statistical abstract of foreign countries issued by the British Board of Trade.

TABLE B.—Value of Exports of Principal European Countries and India in the years specified converted into Sterling at ruling rates.

Names of Countries.	1872.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	p.c.	p.c.
Great Britain	256,257,000	241,467,000	..	6
Austro-Hungary	38,796,000	65,158,000	67½	
Belgium	42,045,000	53,037,000	26½	
Denmark	8,694,000	10,444,000	20	
France	150,464,000	142,916,000	..	5
Germany	116,031,000	159,225,000	37	
Holland	38,782,000	62,343,000	60½	
Italy	46,400,000	45,983,000	..	1
Norway	5,818,000	6,831,000	17½	
Portugal	5,229,000	5,661,000	8	
Spain	19,955,000	30,331,000	52	
Sweden	11,096,000	14,095,000	27	
Russia	51,781,000	93,531,000	80	
India	64,690,000 at 2s. Exchange.	67,100,000 at 1s. 8d. Exchange.	3½	
Total..Rs.	64,69,00,000	80,59,00,000		

The figures in the table A show, that during the period of the fall and instability of the price of silver our exports have not advanced relatively over our normal ratio of increase in the period precedent to the fall of silver; nor have we been able to keep up that ratio. Considering the multiplied facilities of land and water transport and communication during the later period, we have gone back tremendously—the value of our exports was £64,699,000 in the year 1872; it is £60,530,000 in the year 1885!

The figures in the table B show that while during the ten years 1872-82 of the first crisis of silver, with the solitary exceptions of England, France, and Italy, the value of the exports of all the Continental countries increased, ranging from 8 to 80 per cent.; we managed during the same period to increase our exports by 3½ per cent., but which small gain we have already more than lost in the throes of the second crisis of silver we are now undergoing. The exports of Austro-Hungary and Holland, which were 41 per cent. below ours in the year 1872, have almost taken us up in the year 1882. The exports of Russia, which were 20 per cent. below ours in the former year, are 39 per cent. above ours in the latter year. These countries worked during the period under no exceptional advantages. Why, then, are England, France and India, the solitary exceptions to the general rule of progress by leaps and bounds of the commerce of other countries? I reserve my reply for another letter. I hope in the meantime some of the gentlemen who committed the Bombay Chamber of Commerce through Mr. Bythell at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, against bi-metallism, will bring forth their facts and figures to support their views. The more these gentlemen will go into figures, the more clearly they will be able to trace that the activities of England and France for some time have been held in check through this struggle for gold; and those of this country through the instability and disturbance of our currency.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 26. S. B. B.

THE POONA REGATTA.

THE Poona regatta will be held on Monday and Tuesday next, and as the Bombay Gymkhana are sending up a crew to compete for the Challenge Fours, we wish them all success. The following comprise the crew :—

Mr. C. W. Chitty,	Stroke	11-0
Mr. B. B. Deane,	No. 3	12-6
Mr. H. C. Burder,	No. 2	11-12
Mr. H. R. Pease,	Bow	10-6
Cox—Dr. MacCartie		9-1

Mr. Burder is the only one of the crew that rowed last year. In Mr. Chitty the Gymkhana have as fine an oarsmen as they have sent up for many a year, and he will doubtless show the stuff of which he is made.

On Wednesday last, a scratch four, consisting of Messrs. Russell (stroke), Ryrie, Barton, and Gray (bow) gave the crew a spin. A good race took place, but training told, and the Gymkhana four eventually went right away from the scratch men, good as they are. The crew leave for Poona by the early morning train on Saturday, and therefore will not have much time for trials in the Poona boats. They have been making the most of their time during the last fortnight in practising on as smooth a piece of water as it is possible to get in the harbour during the monsoon, but wind, tide, and weather have been very much against them.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *COUP D'ETAT* IN BULGARIA.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S MOVEMENTS.

THE REACTIONARY MOVEMENT.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The overthrow of the rebel Government at Sofia and the arrest of the leaders is confirmed.

The exact whereabouts of His Highness Prince Alexander is still veiled in mystery.

TIRNOVA, AUG. 25.

M. Stambouloff in the name of His Highness Prince Alexander has proclaimed Martial Law, and appointed Colonel Mutkuroff to the command of the Bulgarian Army with full powers.

THE BURMA CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Samuel Smith gave notice of an amendment to the address regretting the extension of our military operations in Burma, and hoping that India will not solely have to bear the expenses.

THE REPORTED MURDER OF LIEUT. BETHELL.

The reported murder by Kaffirs in Bechuanaland of Lieut. Bethell is untrue, as news has been received that he has arrived safely at Mafeking.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, AUG. 25.

A meeting will take place between Prince Bismarck and M. de Giers to-morrow at Franzenbad.

THE ANNUAL EXODUS TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 26.

A special London telegram to the *Englishman* says:—

"Sir J. E. Gorst, replying to a question by Sir Roper Lethbridge in the House of Commons regarding the Simla exodus, said that no information had been received regarding the opposition meetings held in India. Nor was he able to state the intentions of Government in the matter. A return of the cost of the exodus was made in July 1884, but it had never been printed.

"Sir R. Lethbridge thereupon gave notice of motion for printing the return."

THE FEMALE MEDICAL AID MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA. AUG. 26.

A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held last evening in the hall of the Vernacular School. Mr. W. W. Loch, the Collector, presided. Speeches were made on the occasion, and the following resolutions were adopted:—1, That this meeting is of opinion that a branch of the Bombay Branch in connection with the National Association be established here for the district of Khandesh, for giving female medical aid and instruction to the women of Khandesh. 2, That a sub-committee, with Mr. Loch as president, and Messrs. McCorkell and Govindrao Ramchandra Garud as vice-presidents, and Messrs. C. N. Bhat, L. M. Sathe, and J. B. Khare as secretaries, be appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. The meeting, which was a great success, dispersed after a vote of thanks to the president.

THE DECISION IN MR. CROLE'S CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 26.

The *Madras Times* states that the Secretary of State has decided upon Mr. Crole's immediate reinstatement, and has condemned the conduct of the Government of Madras.

The *Mail's* contrary announcement is utterly untrue.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 26.

The Boundary Commission are still at Shadian and Kham-i-Ab. The health of the party at both places has improved. The weather is somewhat cooler.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

Mandalay town and district, as well as the northern districts, are reported quiet.

The inundations at the Capital are abating. The loss of life caused by the floods is believed to be small.

No widespread distress has been caused; a few applicants come for relief, which is gratuitously offered by Government.

The claimant of Sawbwaship, Momuk Kar, has surrendered, and is under detention at Katha.

There have been successful engagements against dacoit gangs in Yen and the Sagaing districts.

The situation in the Ningyan and Yemethen districts has improved,

The Mimbu district is still much disturbed.

Cholera at Tummoo has entirely ceased.

THE BUND ACCIDENT AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 26.

The *Rangoon Gazette* having wired for information respecting the discrepancies between Government and private accounts of the Mandalay disaster, has received the following telegram from its Mandalay correspondent:—"Large loss of life, but impossible to ascertain the exact number at present. The number quoted by Colbeck ludicrous, At first the officials denied that even a single life had been lost, but a large number of bodies have drifted past Ava, which shows that some hundreds have been drowned. Large numbers are receiving relief in rice and money from Government. The distress has not yet had time to fully develope itself. Since the water has commenced to subside, there is a frightful stench in the town."

ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

A detachment of the 7th Bombay Infantry encountered a gang of sixty dacoits at Halandaung village in the Henzada district, and killed two and wounded many. Our casualties are one sepoy severely and one slightly wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

AUG. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 26.

Mail steamer Peshawar from China arrived.

Mail steamer Khedive from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		66⅛
4½ „	„	69⅞
3 „	Consols for account	100⅝
3½ „	Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ „	French Rentes	109

Bar Silver 42½, prices nominal, but market is firm with upward tendency.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATI

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, AUG. 25.

10 p.m.	79·5

THURSDAY, AUG. 26.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·6

MR. W. ALLEN, C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Broach, during the absence of Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., *vice* Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, invalided.

COLONEL A. T. MANDER, R.E., has been appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. M. WARD has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, during the absence of Colonel J. W. M. Anderson.

DURING the absence of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Rao Saheb Sitaram Patwardhan, B.A., acts in the second grade as Educational Inspector, Central Division; Mr. Mahadeo Vishnu Kaire, B. A., in the fourth grade as Educational Inspector, Southern Division; and Mr. Damodar Ganesh Kelkar, M. A. as Head Master, Dharwar High School, *vice* Mr. Kane.

IT has also been ruled that when parties to Civil proceedings in the High Court reside in the districts of Kanara and Rutnagherry, or in the Mahad taluka of the Kolaba Collectorate, the hearing will be postponed, during the monsoon, on the application of either party, unless good cause appear to the contrary.

THE Chief Justice and the Judges of the Bombay High Court have added a clause to Rule 12 of Chapter IV. of the High Court Rules, that where two or more persons make an identical application, it may be regarded as a single application.

SOME disquieting rumours have been current regarding the Survey party in Upper Burma under Captain Hobday's command. We are glad to learn that Captain Hobday was safe and well at Mandalay so late as the 20th instant. There is no foundation for the report of his capture by dacoits.

THE Boundary Commission will start on the return journey to India *via* Kabul by September 15th in any case.

THE announcement of Sir Steuart Bayley's successor in Council, which are being published all over India, have no foundation in fact. The Secretary of State's recommendations are, it appears, being sent by post, and cannot arrive in India for nearly a fortnight at the earliest,

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hunter leaves Bombay on the 14th of next month on two months' privilege leave to England. Though on leave, Mr. Hunter is practically going Home on service, his business being to arrange about the publication of the five remaining volumes of the new edition of the *Gazetteer*. Three volumes will be brought out in November, and the last, including the Index, which will itself make some 300 pages, in February or March.

A PUBLIC meeting has been held at Lucknow to protest against the amalgamation of the Judicial Commissioner's office with the High Court of the North-West Provinces.

H. H. THE NIZAM has sanctioned the proposal to substitute Hindustani for Persian in all communications between the several departments of the Hyderabad Government.

ACCORDING to a version of a story of Lieutenant Macarthey's death that has reached an Allahabad paper from Burma, the mortal wound was inflicted not by the enemy, but accidentally by one of the men of the regiment whilst the brave officer was leading an attack on the rebels.

THE next meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the Durbar-room, Town Hall, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. The following papers will be read, *viz.*:—1, "On Betrothal among the Maharashtra Brahmans," by Yeshwant Wasudev Athalye, M.A., LL.B.; 2, "On the Habits of a Jain Ascetic," by Moreshwer Gopal Deshmukh, M.D., B.A., B. Sc. The rules proposed by the Council will also be passed. We understand that the Society has now upwards of 260 members.

IN order to secure greater efficiency in the upper grades of the Police Department, the Government of India has approved of Assistant Superintendents of Police being put through a course of instruction in drill and military exercises. Police officers will in future, therefore, when local Governments so desire it, be attached for instruction under the orders of the officer commanding the station to any infantry regiment, British or Native, which may be located at the station in which they are serving.

IT will be remembered that an agreement was arrived at on the subject of Sultan Nawaz Jung's claims on Government between the Minister and the Hon. Mr. Evans acting on behalf of the Sultan. This agreement was subject to confirmation by the Council of State, but, strange to relate, says the *Deccan Times*, although over a year has elapsed since the agreement was submitted to the Council, no decision has as yet been come to. The same paper adds that "if the members were to minute less and work more, within the limits of their powers, they would as a body gain the esteem and confidence of the public in a greater degree than they now possess them."

THE Government of Madras appears to be in earnest in its endeavours to reduce the expenditure on Government printing. Last year at the Government press there was a large decrease in expenditure as well as in the amount of work done. This was owing partly to the transfer to the head Government press of the control of other official presses, and to a large reduction that was effected in the cost of printing the proceedings of the Board of Revenue. The printing expenses in the Public Works Department, the department under the Chief Secretary, and the Military Department also showed a reduction, but there was an increase in the outlay of the Accountant-General, the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, and the Conservator of Forests. The Government directs that these latter officers are to be reminded of the necessity of restricting expenditure on printing as much as possible, consistently with the requirements of the public service.

FURTHER severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Rotorua, New Zealand, on the evening of the 12th ult., followed by a loud underground rumbling, lasting for twenty minutes. A dense volume of smoke and steam was seen ascending in the direction of Rotomahana, and a lurid glare spread over the sky, while what appeared to be a large sheet of fire shot high in the air. Many of the residents left their houses in a great state of alarm, and did not return for some hours.

AMONG the trophies brought home by the French army from their Eastern expeditions is a specimen of a bird, rarely if at all seen in Europe. This is the celebrated Chinese, or rather Manchoorian lark. He is a larger bird than his European congener; his notes are more brilliant, and his natural *repertoire*, if the expression may be used, is more extensive. But the most noticeable feature is his wonderful promptness and skill of mimicry, deserving indeed in this respect the title of a genuine mocking bird, imitating most natural sounds which he hears, the notes and songs of other birds, the cawing of crows, the crowing of cocks, braying of the donkey, even the barking of dogs. The Chinese turn this faculty to account, and train the lark to sing many airs.

A NEW profession has sprung up in Delhi. Some enterprising natives are taking advantage of the Government offer of two annas for every snake killed, to trade on the old traditionary tree and serpent worship. The 4th instant was the great serpent worshipping day; and every Tuesday the pipal is worshipped by Hindu women. Taking advantage of the reverence paid to snakes, a large number of men have set to work catching snakes. Then, taking them into the streets where pious Hindus do most abound, they announce that they are on their way to claim the reward, but are quite willing for a pice or two more to release the reptiles, and so save themselves from the sin of snake murder, which their poverty would otherwise drive them to commit. The appeal is invariably successful.

THE disarmament in Turkey hourly continues, being so far confined to the disbanding of the reserve men, who are being sent to their homes by Government transport, but, unfortunately, with little or nothing in hand in the way of money. Reports from the interior state the condition of the poor men to be most pitiable, and they are worthy of admiration for their resignation and patience under most trying difficulties. The hardship of the situation is somewhat mitigated because the abundant harvest provides employment for the moment, and hands are very much in demand in the depopulated districts, but in the present state of trade they will find it a hard task to meet the privation and distress of their families after absence on service for their country without recompense. It has been the subject of surprise in such circumstances that an order has been now issued that the existing regulation permitting the substitution of a money payment for personal military service should be abolished. This will be felt as an additional hardship in many cases because the poorer classes found in it an alleviation of want at certain times, and well-to-do families willingly paid £50 for a substitute.

THE *Statesman*, in an article condemning the most recent translation of the "Arabian Nights," says:—"Captain Burton is well remembered on the other side of India as a subaltern of the Bombay Army in 1846-8, when he had already entered upon the strange career he has pursued ever since. Disguised as a *fakir*, he would spend weeks together in the villages of Sindh, living as these filthy fanatics. He seemed to find pleasure in outraging the ordinary decencies of life and conversation. Upon his return to Zanzibar, 23 years ago, from his first exploring expedition into Central Africa, he boasted at the English Consul's dinner-table of the outrages he had committed upon the people, to prevent any other explorers following him. The Consul himself told us, that he had great difficulty in enduring his presence, from the vileness of his boasts. When we knew him nearly 40 years ago, he was already master of many languages, but was not known outside the Bombay Army. He was a spare man of about 5 feet 8, and naerly as dark as an Asiatic. He wore black ringlets and goggles, and was attractive only from his marked ability. His aim through life seems to have been to achieve notoriety by openly violating its decencies. Had he been a man of high or noble character, he would have achieved greatness to a certainty. As it is, he is one of nature's failures, in spite of his great gifts."

A "LONDON TRADESMAN," writing to the *Daily Telegraph*, very closely confirms observations that have recently been made in our columns as to the reluctance with which English manufacturers step out of the beaten groove. He writes:—"With respect to the lack of enterprise that cause our manufactures to offer so humiliating a contrast to those of the Continent—German and Belgians in particular—why there is probably not a London tradesman in a large and comprehensive way of business who could not recount striking instances of the unwillingness to step out of the beaten groove which has encountered him when he has proposed something new in the way of production to the English manufacturers with whom he deals. There is one that came to my knowledge quite recently. One of the most influential tradesmen and employers of labour in this metropolis noticed a button that struck his fancy in a consignment of ready-made goods from abroad. He took it to a native button-maker, with whom he had had large dealings for some years, and asked him to copy it exactly, as it was sure to provoke a brisk demand, adding that he (the tradesman) could guarantee important orders in the article for at least three years to come. The button-maker, after looking carefully at the button, replied that he did not care about introducing novelties into his establishment. He also objected to the expense of new dies and of adjusting machinery to them. My fellow-tradesman then offered to pay for the dies out of his own pocket; but the manufacturer, after a brief hesitation, finally said: "No; I would rather not meddle with novelties; what my father and grandfather before me made in our line is good enough for me, and will continue to be so, I hope, as long as I live." Comment on this anecdote, for the authenticity of which I vouch, would be superfluous.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT JAMES PENNELL HILL, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE following officers from the Bengal Medical Staff have been brought on the strength of the British troops in the Bombay Command:—Surgeon-Major T. M. O'Brien, Surgeon R. W. Ford, Surgeon C. W. Brazier Creagh, Surgeon A. F. Russell, and Surgeon F. W. C. Jones.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Sharpin has been granted special leave for six months on very urgent affairs.

THE 7th Bengal Cavalry, now stationed at Allahabad, will not leave for Burma till the middle of September. The date of its departure has thus been altered for the third time. First it was to leave Allahabad in October, and then on the 22nd instant.

GREAT precautions have been taken to secure the Laltakuri embankment, at Murshedabad, against a repetition of last year's disaster. The danger is not yet over, but in a fortnight the river ought to have reached its highest point. On the Eastern Bengal Railway, large quantities of stone metal have been sent from Calcutta to strengthen the line at the parts where it is most exposed.

COLONEL MINTO ELLIOT becomes Inspector General of Artillery under the new arrangement.

THE *Englishman* writes:—"As an attempt has been made to cast doubt upon our version of the circumstances, we may repeat that the Punjab Government was not consulted about the transfer of the Frontier Force to the Commander-in-Chief, and that the first intelligence it received of the transfer came in a communication from the Government of India forwarding an extract from the Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning the measure. We may add, for the information of our contemporary, that the Lieutenant-Governor protested against the way in which he had been treated, pointing out to the Government of India that had he been consulted he would have taken the opportunity to add his advocacy to that of his predecessors against the transfer. As it was, the Lieutenant-Governor, yielding to *force majeure* on the main point, determined to minimise as far as possible, in matters of detail, the evils which he feared would result from the measure.

GOVERNMENT PLEADERS AND THE INCOME TAX.

THE following circular by the Accountant General has been addressed to all collectors and treasury officers:—

I have the honour to communicate the following instructions in regard to the recovery of the income tax due by Government pleaders on the amounts of fees drawn by them from the Government treasuries and those received by the district sub-registrars as registrars of Parsee marriages.

1. Each Government pleader receiving salary from Government should append to his monthly salary bill a memorandum showing the amount of fees drawn from the treasury in the month for which the salary bill is preferred, and should deduct income tax from his whole "salary" which according to the definition of the term in the Income Tax Act includes "fees."

Subordinate Government pleaders do not receive any fixed salary from Government, but are paid fees in Government cases. The amount of their fees is generally small, but when the aggregate amount drawn in a month reaches the taxable limit, the income tax due on the whole amount of the fees drawn during the month should be recovered from the first bill presented after the limit has been reached, and from all subsequent bills cashed in that month. To enable treasury officers to make these deductions, a memorandam should be attached to each bill showing what fees have been drawn up to date in the month in which the bill is presented for payment.

The amounts of fees received by the district sub-registrars for the registration of marriages amongst Parsees (which they are allowed to retain without passing them through the public accounts) should be noted by them on their monthly pay bills, and tax due thereon included in the income tax deduction from their pay bill.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colab. In.	cts.
Previously registered	84	45	90	69	85	68	89	69
Aug. 25, Wednesday.	....		.....		....		0	9
„ 26, Thursday..	0	0	0	0	0	5	.....	
Total.....	84	45	90	69	85	73	89	78
Corresponding date last year	58	52	56	12	54	33	51	68

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
Aug. 26 up to 10 A.M.	0	67
Previously registered	90	86
Total....	91	53

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 20th August:—

	In.	cts		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	41	85	Deolali	23	72
Sohagpur	29	42	Ghoti	57	94
Raver	23	80	Nargaon	20	76
Nimbora	23	64	Warrengaon	22	70
Bhadli	25	13	Hudgi	24	77
Jalgaon	26	72	Mohol	18	18
Sirsoli	19	85	Madha	23	76
Mhasawad	32	75	Barsi Road	25	60
Maheji	23	37	Keim	22	42
Kasgaon	23	74	Jehur	17	68
Naldongri	21	64	Pomalwari	18	49
Challisgaon	18	37	Dexal	18	1
Nandgaon	20	62	Lanowli	127	9
Lasalgaon	13	31	Dhond	11	97
Kherwadi	18	58	Talegaon	21	90
Nassick	21	78			

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN INDIA.

THE Lisbon official paper of the 29th ult. publishes the Decree, under date of 22nd July, approving the treaty which was sanctioned at Rome on the 23rd of June, and which defines and limits the Portuguese Bishoprics, and establishes conditions according to which the exercise of the rights of the Padroado of the Crown of Portugal should continue in the East. By the new Concordat, the ecclesiastical Metropolitan province of Goa will be composed, besides the See of Goa, of the three following dioceses: Damaun, which will be known as that of Cranganor, Cochin, and St. Thomé de Meliapur. The Archbishop *pro tempore* will continue to exercise Metropolitan rights in the dioceses subject to his province, will be raised to the dignity of Patriarch *ad honorem* of the East Indies, and will also enjoy the privilege of presiding at the Provincial Councils of the whole of India, which will ordinarily have to be assembled at Goa.

The Portuguese Government engages to properly endow the abovementioned dioceses, and to co-operate with the respective Bishops for the foundation of schools, orphanages and other institutions. In the case of any vacancy in the four dioceses of Bombay, Mangalore, Quilon, and Madura, the Metropolitans with their Suffragans, as well as the Suffragans of the respective provinces when the vacancy occur in an Archiepiscopal See, will draw up and communicate a list of three names to the Archibishop of Goa, who will send it to the King of Portugal, who, within a period of six months, will have to present to the Holy See the name of one candidate selected from the three proposed. If within the appointed time of six months this presentation be not made, the choice will devolve upon the Holy See. For the first time the Pope will nominate the Archbishops and Bishops of these four dioceses. The Christian communities of Malacca and Singapore, actually under the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Macao. The arch diocese of Goa, founded by Paul III. in the year 1534, will comprise, besides the territory of the State of India, Northern Canara. In that territory the Catholic population is more than 200,000, there being in the British territory between 10,000 to 11,000. It will be a continuous See, by reason of the solid condition of its organisation, and above all, the grandeur and the nobility of its traditions. The diocese of Damaun will retain the title of Cranganor, reminding us that it was established at Angamale by Clement VIII. in the year 1601, and was transferred by Paul V. to Cranganor in the year 1609. It will nelude the Portuguese territories of Diu and Damaun, where there are only five churches and 1,865 Catholics, and will embrace that part of the district of Broach lying to the south of the river Narbudda, the districts of Surat and of Northern Konkan, the island of Salsette, and also the group, important for many reasons, of the Christian communities which in the city and island of Bombay even now acknowledge and obey the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, forming the present Vicariate General of Bombay, with its rich churches and chapels and important establishments depending on one or the other. According to these conditions, the diocese of Goa, which is almost continuous, will comprise a population of more than 50,000. The diocese of Cochin, which was created in the year 1558 by Paul IV., and which up to now comprised the Christian communities and churches scattered over the Malabar, and Coromandel Coasts, will be circumscribed in accordance with the requirements of an effective ecclesiastical administration, and will be confined to Malabar with a population of 60,000 to 70,000 souls. The historical and venerable Cathedral See of St. Thomé of Meliapur, established on the 9th January 1606, by his Holiness Paul V., to which will be added the very rich churches of Calcutta and Dacca, which formed the Vicariate-General of Bengal, and the Catholic communities of Madura, will have a population of about 50,000 Catholics, exclusive of those of the Catholic communities of Madura. By the new Concordat, Portugal loses the present Varaships of Poona and of the Ghats, of Callianpur and the Vicariates General of Cranganor and Ceylon.

The report of the illustrious negotiator of the Corcordat, Sr. Counsellor Martins Ferrao, Ambassador of Portugal at the Holy See, and the letters of His Holiness to Dom Luis, King of Portugal, and those of his Majesty to His Holiness Leo XIII. regarding this important question are also published. The letter of His Holiness is dated the 6th of January last, and proposes the negotiation of the Concordat. He therefore proposed to the Portuguese Ambassador a plan which, according to His Holiness, "seems to satisfy the ancestral traditions and the legitimate interests of Portugal compatible with the institution of hierarchy and religious welfare of the populations of India." The treaty will be ratfied by the two negotiating parties, and the ratifications will be exchanged in Rome within three months from the date of its being signed, 23rd June, or before, if possible. The treaty will also be submitted for sanction to the Portuguese Parliament. Of old the Portuguese possessions in the East Indies based upon the occupation and maintenance of fortresses and cities of Goa, Ormuz and Malacca; of Diu, Damaun, Bassein, and Chaull; of Cannanore, Colombo and Cochin; of Ternate, Amboino, and Tidore; of Timor, Solor, and Macao, there remain now Goa, Diu, Damaun Macao, and Timor. Out of 1,640,000 Catholics now dispersed all over India, almost half a million will obey the Archbishop of Goa and the three Portuguese bishops. Even the remainder will be under the care of Goanese priests, and all will obey the Bishops nominated by the King and chosen out of the triplicate list formulated by the non-Portuguese prelates of the East Indies.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(August 26, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins. 29·	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins
Kurrachee..	·580	82·0	W	27	0·00
Surat......	·736	83·6	SW	Fresh.	0·04
Bombay	·805	82·0	W	20	0·05
Rutnagherry	·848	80·8	SW	.....	1·57
Mormugao...	·825	82·0	WNW	4	0·05
Karwar	·878	80·6	SW	Mod.	0·11
Mangalore..	·908	78·9	S	4	0·69
Calicut	·940	77·6	WNW	5	0·05
Cochin	·946	82·0	NNW	Mod	0·21
Masulipatam	·755	85·8	NW	18	0·00
Madras	·848	87·8	W	7	0·00
Negapatam..	·856	84·9	SW	0	0·87

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 25.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·739
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	467
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	9·57
„ „ year	89·78
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 26th Aug.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsules imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansad Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

THE FOREST COMMISSION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

POONA, AUG. 25.

AFTER nearly a hundred sittings, the Forest Commission are rapidly nearing the close of their work in collecting evidence on which to frame their report. At the sitting at the Council House to-day, the witness under examination was Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests for the Northern Circle of the Presidency, whose evidence occupied the whole of the day. The usual course was followed, Mr. Shuttleworth handing in carefully studied and detailed replies to the questions submitted by the Forest Commission and the Forest Association of Thana, and as will be seen from a perusal of these statements, of which I send you the first instalment herewith, the witness takes up a very decided position on the various questions which are before the Commission.

Mr. Shuttleworth, replying to the first of the questions submitted by the Commission as to measures to prevent the reckless destruction of trees on occupied lands, said:—I do not think the suggested Plan No. 1 could be introduced. It is recognised law that an unconditional grant once made cannot be resumed save with the consent of the grantee, and I venture to think that no Government would entertain any such proposal as the confiscation by a law to be made for the purpose of trees which are the property of survey occupants: and even if a law were to be passed to this effect, the payment of compensation, which would in the case of the Thana Collectorate involve very large expenditure, be necessitated. Moreover, it would be a work of great difficulty to assess the compensation to be paid, and the proceeding would land Government in many civil suits. For the compensation to take the form of extended privileges in the forests would be a most objectionable proceeding. Privileges would grow into rights, and would expand and extend with years. If the compensatory privileges made on the forests, carry with them no permission to cut and appropriate, the question would be one for the Financial Department to determine; it would however be necessary to define very clearly the nature and extent of the privileges, and what amount of the public revenue is to be given. As a rule in a country like the Thana Collectorate the disafforesting of the plains should be encouraged, but the cutting away of trees upon the slopes more particularly when they are steep should be strictly prohibited. Even if it were to be clearly declared and understood that the trees would be restored to their proprietors at once subject to a condition that they could not be sold by them, but could be felled and appropriated freely to supply their own economic requirements, but under permission to be obtained previously from Government officers or other authority, the majority of the survey occupants with trees upon their holdings would, I feel sure, notwithstanding any opinion which may be held by the Thana Forest Association to the contrary, object most strongly to dispossess themselves of the right they at present hold of disposing of their timber in any way that may please them, and to submit to any restriction of their existing right. It is possible that occupants who have cut down or sold their trees will be ready to relinquish their squandered right for a money compensation or for extended privileges of Government timber, &c. As the trees standing on occupied survey members where the right to them has been given up by Government now belong to the people and are private property, I do not think that in equity and good conscience a law could be passed making it penal to cut any such trees for sale or profit, without obtaining previous permission from the local authorities, unless in some way or the other the dispossessed are compensated for their immediate loss; it would be impossible to convince the people that the measure was dictated for their ultimate good. Even with a law to this effect it would, I think, be found difficult in practice to enforce the prohibition. The prohibition to export timber (Plan No. 2) the property of the people could not, I think, be ordered, for it would be a serious encroachment upon vested rights which no law court would tolerate. If the trees had been handed over to the people conditionally, no doubt a prohibition might be directed. But as no condition was imposed when the trees were given up, no prohibition could, I venture to believe, be imposed. I doubt whether Government would assent to modify the law so as to fix a duty upon the export of timber, it would be an obstruction of free trade to do so, and it would depreciate the value of private forest property; and further I am of opinion that even if an export duty were to be established for malki numbers only it would be evaded right and left. Timber purchased from the Government forests, and timber exploited from Inam forests would not be subjected to this export fee, and consequently timber from off occupied lands would be largely smuggled out of the district under cover of free timber. When logs once enter a village and are cut up or fashioned they lose their identity, and the timber from malki lands could be sent out of the district as firewood, or in several other shapes, in defiance of any export duty, while at the same time bribery would be at work in all directions. The third plan I consider to be utterly impracticable. The assessment governing warkas lands is at present very low, and any proposition, such as Mr. Atkins has suggested, if made would be viewed with considerable distrust, and would meet with no satisfactory response. Greed and improvidence, a demand for money combined with the certain knowledge that the people could depend upon the sympathies of Government for the obtainment of all their wants in forest produce, free of charge, from public estates, despite the very liberal gifts of valuable timber property which have been made to them have conduced to the destruction of trees upon occupied lands, and no action of Government, save the dispossession by them of their own rights in favour of the people, and concessions of exaggerated privileges of cutting and appropriating of public tree property, has conduced to the destruction of trees upon occupied survey numbers. The Ratnagiri Collectorate is a miserable spectacle of the result of giving over to the people, without reservation, the trees upon their lands, under the supposition that being owners and disposers of the timber, self-interest would dictate the preservation and maintenance of the tree growth. In 1828, Mr. Dunlop issued on behalf of Government a proclamation in the zilla of the Southern Konkan to the following effect:—Formerly the Government had the right to take teak, sissoo and good timber which may have been on any one's ground, in consequence of which the people did not take trouble to produce such trees. This having come to the notice of Government, and considering that if teak, sissoo and other kinds of good timber are produced in the country, it will be advantageous to all, Government gave up their rights to all trees. People may do as they please with the trees they now have and may produce hereafter. Government will not cause the slightest obstruction. And one of the ablest of the many Revenue officers who have served on this side of India, a gentleman who has had a long and intimate personal knowledge of the Ratnagiri Collectorate, has reported, 54 years afterwards, the consequences of this experiment at local self-government in the matter of trees in the following words:—"The southern banks of the Shastri river and of its great tributary the Bhow were, until Mr. Dunlop's proclamation, clothed with fine forest, mostly teak, much of it even of large size. Dr. Gibson, the father of Western India forestry, described these localities as peculiarly adapted for the growth of fine teak, yet when he last visited Jaighad, somewhere about 1857, to his great grief he found bare slopes and all the timber gone. This was distinctly the result of the Dunlop proclamation. Right or wrong, the Khotes and Dharekaries along that river proceeded to sell the standing timber, teak and all, as fast as they could. On the spot at the time were several enterprising Mahomedans possessed of some means, and they set to work to build native shipping of the largest size for the Malabar coast trade. When I first knew this district, 20 years ago, several of these shipowners were still flourishing. One of them had no less than 13 *shibads* (the largest native craft), ranging from 1,100 candies (nearly 800 tons) burthen, built on the Shastri. He told me all the timber came from the river bank. Thus has the true home of teak been utterly despoiled. . . . The Washisti river rises at the foot of the Syhadri Hill, fort Waseola, and until it reaches Gowalkoli, below Chiplun, it flows through a very precipitous country, where the sides of the hill-slopes have been almost completely denuded of forest. In this vicinity there is absolutely no Government forest, and no private reserve. The result is that the Washisti has silted up and become impassable for large craft above Diway, which is four miles from Gowalkoli, to which place the largest vessels plied in former days. The Shastri affords a stronger illustration. The largest native vessels could within the past 30 years ply up to the very quay at Sangmeshwar, which town is now left high and dry, six miles from the nearest navigable point. In like manner the Muchkundi and Rajapur and Vizidrug rivers, which take their rise in or on the borders of the Kolhapur State, have silted up for miles below the once large ports of Rajapur and Khereputtan, mainly it is believed because of the destruction of all forest on the slopes of the Syhadris where they rise." It is very easy for people to say, as some of the native witnesses have done before the Commission, that the destruction of trees upon malki lands in the Thana Collectorate, which is now progressing at an alarming pace, is due to a feeling of insecurity in respect of their rights over these trees by the people, who apprehend that Government may at the Revision Survey deprive them of their timber property. But experience has shown that it requires no such apprehension to induce and to accelerate destruction of trees and the denudation of the warkas lands. I would not advocate the application of any remedies which are suggested in the question to which I am replying. Government has given the unreserved trees to the people unconditionally and the evil has been done; but I cannot recommend that they should follow up their grant by action which would engender a feeling of insecurity as to rights, and which would not, at the same time, in my opinion, stop destruction; where the trees have been given away there should be as little interference as possible. Our policy should be "The State forests for the Forest Department, who are trustees of the public." And the malki number timber which has been given away unconditionally for the survey occupants, the Forest Department to keep their hands off. But no more trees should be given away unconditionally. The measures I would recommend are—(*a*) That the rules under section 41 of the Forest Act be made applicable to timber from malki lands, the fact that the removal of every tree will require a pass will itself act as a check against cutting; (*b*) that the public forests be closed entirely and most rigidly against concessions of the privileges of appropriation free of charge, or upon specially favourable terms. When the people of the Thana district realise that like people in other collectorates in other parts of the Northern Circle, they will have to purchase the timber and other forest produce which they may desire to obtain from the State forests, they will very soon commence to protect the trees upon their malki lands and will leave off selling for a mere song as they are doing now, in many cases for less than the value of three or four years' realizations of the produce of the trees, the fine old timber standing on their fields. It is by pampering the people, by letting them see that they can fall back upon the forests for the supplies of timber and other forest produce which they may demand after their malki numbers have become exhausted, and even while their malki numbers are being cleared by the timber dealer, that inducement to sell the unreserved trees upon their malki lands is given and kept alive. The people are plainly told "sell your trees and make money out of them while you can, for the Government forests are open to you, and you can obtain what you want from them free of charge, what advantage then is it to you to preserve and plant trees upon your survey holdings." Although I am opposed to any limitation of a gift which has been freely made, and although I take exception to an export duty as being the most objectionable form in which the imposition of a very desirable check can be attempted, and objecting entirely to a prohibitve tax upon timber coming from one source, malki survey numbers only, and to an export duty confined to malki number timber only, still I am not prepared to say that an export duty upon all timber including firewood and bamboos taken out of the Thana Collectorate would be an unmixed evil. It might stimulate the local trade in timber, it might promote the cultivation and preservation of timber upon private lands to meet increased demands on the trade, and the collected duty might be assigned for the formation and maintenance of a fund wherewith to purchase timber, &c., for supply to agriculturists and such of the poorer classes, to whom the Revenue officer may consider it desirable that timber, &c., should be provided; for example, to individuals when houses are burnt down, when ploughs require to be replaced, and when charity for other reasons requires to be dispensed and can most fittingly be dispensed in the form of timber and other forest produce. But as I have said before, the key of the situation is in the hands of Government, and it remains for the Commission to recommend that it be applied. Shut the public forests against individuals and communities in the same way as the forests are shut elsewhere, throw the people back upon their own resources. upon those wooded lands which Government so generously gave to them for the supply of their own wants, and give private enterprise for meeting local demands for timber, &c., a fair field. and I venture to believe that the result will be not only the cessation of reckless destruction of trees on occupied lands, but the formation of private woods and forests. I have seen woods grown and preserved by the people when they have learnt the lesson that timber, firewood, and rab material can only be obtained by putting their hands into their own pockets, and that they cannot prey upon public forest estates. In conclusion, Mr. Shuttleworth quoted the action of the Government of France, possibly the most enlightened in the whole world in matters of forest legislation, who extend their regulations to the forest of all private proprietors, being convinced of the truth that private interests are often in opposition to the general well-being of the country. How much more reason, Mr. Shuttleworth asked, is there in a tropical country to take effective measures for the prevention of the denudation of the hill slopes? Forest legislation should rest upon a broader and more general basis than the present, and of the shortsighted convenience of an ignorant peasantry, and that along with public convenience must be united the interests of posterity and the conservation of those climatal influences on which agriculture depends.

Replying to the next question, Mr. Shuttleworth stated:—I do not think that that conclusion is correct that there are very few blackwood trees on occupied lands: compared with teak trees their number may be few and their value small, but at the same time there are many and valuable blackwood trees upon occupied lands. Of sandalwood there are very few, and the removal of this tree from the reserved list would not cause any great sacrifice of State property. But in teak trees upon malki lands Government possesses a mine of wealth, and to sacrifice this property would involve the giving away of very many lakhs of rupees. Some of the occupied survey numbers of the Karjat, Kalyan and Murbad talukas, which extend high up the ides of steep and lofty hills, are covered with a dense forest of teak trees. Tiwes trees do not predominate like teak, but n the northern talukas their number is great and their value is not inconsiderable. In reply to Question 11, I would state that I am of opinion Government should in the first place select its forest reservations. This has been doue by the Forest officers throughout the Thana Collectorate, where the Assistant Collectors have not already completed the work, and they should then dispossess themselves of the teak and reserved trees upon occupied lands outside the boundaries of the forest reserves. In the Karjat and Kalyan talukas the forest boundaries do not come down to the base of the hills in all villages, and where they fail to do this the occupied lands upon the slopes of the hills should be purchased for forest conservancy by Government. If the occupants desire to purchase the trees they should do so at the full market price and under the condition that they must obtain permission before they fell any tree, and in the event of their felling without permission the felled trees will be subject to confiscation and to be sold by Government. There is no reason why the price should be reduced, as in the purchase of the standing trees, the occupant acquires right over the after-growth, which is a valuable consideration. Failing sales to occupants, the Forest Department should fell and sell the timber, not within two years as has been suggested, as the extensive fellings which a condition of this kind would necessitate, would glut the market and cause serious loss of revenue, but the sales should be distributed over a series of years, their duration being determined by the number of trees to be felled and the quantities of timber to be put into the market at the time. After a survey number has once been cleared full rights of appropriation and disposal should then be conceded to the survey occupant upon the condition that he shall obtain permission before he may cut a single tree. The teak tree reproduces vigorously from the old stools, and in a few years after a survey number has been clean cut over there will be a second crop on the ground. Similar treatment should be adopted in connection with blackwood and tiwas trees.

COLONEL BURNETT ON MACHINE GUNS.

ON Tuesday evening, Colonel C. J. Burnett, East Yorkshire Regiment, delivered a lecture at the Volunteer Club on the use of machine guns. Captain C. H. B. Forbes presided.

The gallant officer said: Before proceeding to touch on the subject for discussion this evening, I would like to draw your close attention to the following extract taken from a work entitled "Military Description of the French Campaign of 1870-71," which was as follows:—

Since the rapid advances in science exercise their influence upon military matters, so that new and more perfect fire arms are provided every ten years, it is the constant endeavour of army-leaders to adapt their *tactics* to this technical progress in the various kinds of weapons, and to make such changes as their new claims demand. This can only be successfully done by the earnest persevering endeavours of intelligent and discerning men. It is a very laborious and difficult task. When this earnestness and judgment are wanting, the inclination is to trust to the weapon alone as an efficacious lever of victory; endeavours are made to employ arms of a particularly deadly and perfect kind, the spirit is neglected and the machine is confided in. Thus it was with France. Possessing a superior infantry rifle and a description of gun, not in use in the German army, the French believed victory to be certain, as from a superficial judgment of the Prussian victories in 1866, they had attributed their success to the needle gun alone. They consequently practised the single tactical formation which most enhanced the efficacy of their fine arms, for example, the fighting of the infantry from shelter trenches, but the general character of their tactics remained upon the old system. No one who has read the French Regulations for the use of the Mitrailleuse, and the report of the commission upon the trial of the Chassepôt rifle, can avoid the conviction that the French actually grounded their confidence in victory for the greatest part, in the superiority of their weapons. A strange delusion!

Now, the plain English of this is that even though a nation has the best military rifle in the world issued indiscriminately to all its manhood, and machine guns in unlimited quantities, these facts alone will not and cannot assure victory, which can only be accomplished by an intelligent and careful study of their proper use in combination with the other arms of the service, and by the perfection of individual training. It is an old and true saying that as you sow in peace so will you reap in time of war, and it, therefore, behoves us all, army and citizen soldiers alike, to study and practice in time of peace diligently and carefully, so that when the hour comes we may be ready and capable of adding one more record to those glorious traditions handed down to us by our forefathers.

In any attempt to discuss, either the organization or tactical place and value of machine guns, it must be prominently borne in mind that they are only magazine rifles of enormous power and celerity, and must in no way be regarded as guns.

Machine guns can never hope to compete with artillery as regards range, size and power of projectile, nor can they take the place, or do the work that artillery is called upon to perform.

European convention does not permit of any explosive bullets, or shells under 1¼ inch diameter, and as any machine gun which cannot use the ordinary rifle service ammunition is practically speaking useless, you are bound to it; and, not being explosive, it can only kill or wound, and not set anything on fire or batter.

If you put many barrels together firing 1¼ shells, not only would the weight of the gun render its rapid transport impossible, but you would assuredly get recoil, necessitating relaying after every shot; and the instrument would cease to be a machine gun and become artillery.

Major Pratt (R. A.). says:—

"It is incontestable, however, that within their own range their man-killing powers far surpass those of any field gun; and that weight for weight, they expend ammunition more economically and with more useful effect. With shrapnel, only about two-thirds of the weight of the projectile may be reckoned as available for killing purposes, while the accurate dispersion of the bullets is always a matter of uncertainty. With the mitrailleur, on the other hand, every ounce of metal which leaves the gun is an eminently useful projectile, while the "pattern" of the bullets may be regulated with mechanical precision."

The mitrailleur was, as far as I know, used for the first time by the French during the last Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71. It was much talked about just before the war broke out, and was tried at the Camp of Chalons in a most secret manner, no one save the Emperor and a few selected officers of the French Army being allowed to see the results or attend the experiments. Nevertheless, much leaked out, and the mitrailleur was reputed to be so deadly that nothing could stand before it. No doubt the results of the experiments had been eminently satisfactory, and the machine was all it was described, but the whole effect of their use and discovery was nullified by the secrecy which enshrouded them. The only officers in the Army who knew anything about them were the few in whose special charge they were. What was the result? On the declaration of war they were taken out of their hiding places and put into the field, to be used as field guns, being organized, horsed and equipped as such. No one knew anything of their construction or tactical place or value. Instead of using them as rifles, they actually, in the earlier actions, had the extreme stupidity, begotten of ignorance and audacity, to engage artillery at long ranges, with the assured result of being knocked out of action in the shortest space of time. The artillery were not under their armed fire, being out of range, so pounded them must unmercifully. In fact, the French committed every sort of error in the working of the mitrailleur, until at last, when too late, bitter and sad experience taught them how, when, and where, to use them. This was at the battle of St. Privat, and the following extract from a pamphlet written by the Duke of Wurtemberg well describes their murderous effect:—

"During the action at St. Marie aux Chênes, Prince Hohenlohe, Commanding the Artillery of the Guard, had collected 84 guns opposite St. Privat and cannonaded the French position with great effect, at first at 2,640 paces, and afterwards at 2,000 paces. About five o'clock in the afternoon the Commander of the Guard considered the enemy to be sufficiently shaken for him to risk an assault across the open and gently ascending ground.

"The 4th Brigade of the Guard (Kessel) first moved forward from Habouville in the direction of St. Privat in line of column in two lines, with skirmishers thrown out in front; and a quarter of an hour later the advance of the 1st Division of the Guard (Pape) commenced in the same formation from St. Marie aux Chênes, distant about 2,640 paces from the main French position. Habouville is about 3,960 paces, therefore the three brigades came about the same time within the effective reach of the enemy's fire. The front of attack included little more than 2,000 paces, so that there were about 10 men to the pace; this was, however, the closest formation of attack employed by the Prussians in the campaign.

"*The effect of the enemy's fire, even at a distance of more than 1,500 paces, was so murderous, that according to the accounts received nearly 6,000 men fell in 10 minutes, and the advance had to be immediately discontinued.*"

"The attack in line of columns over open ground was, in spite of the final success of this one, marked out as an impossibility, and a useless loss of men, and definitely rejected.',

It has been stated, notably by Home, that this result was due to the fact that the position had not been sufficiently shaken to justify an assault. This is not the case; and the repulse and enormous loss of life must be attributed in the first instance to the faulty formation of attack of the Prussian Guard, and secondly to the deadly fire and accuracy of the mitrailleur. The incident cited above not only proves the powers of machine guns, but it clearly demonstrates that when properly screened, and used only at the right moment their immunity from the fire of artillery even in large masses, is assured.

I visited the battle-field shortly after the war and it was with a revengeful satisfaction that a Frenchman who had served in the action pointed out to me the spot where these mitrailleurs had been hidden, and from which they opened fire directly the guard debouched from St. Marie aux Chênes. This incident took place on what was at the moment practically speaking the left of the Prussian attack, and we have only to follow the history of the same battle on the extreme right to find yet another instance of the distructive power of the machine gun—general Steinmetz who commanded in this position of the field was unable to push home the attack, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the infantry fighting came to a standstill.

Neimann says on this head;—"Soon after 3 o'clock, there was a pause in the fight upon this flank, as the French artillery were silent, and the Germans could not see any object in their front, for an efficacious bombardment. General Steinmetz could not help assuming that, possibly, the enemy was withdrawing, and therefore ordered Hartmann's Cavalry Division to cross the defile in front and to follow the departing enemy and, eventually, to furnish information as to their new positions. Towards 4 o'clock, therefore, two horse batteries, and the 4th Uhlan Regiment advanced across the defile and formed up half-right. Now, however, it became evident that the enemy had not withdrawn, but had only concealed themselves from the hot artillery fire. The troops which had gone forward fell instead into a murderous infantry fire, supported by guns and mitrailleuses. Numerous killed and wounded marked the road which these brave troops had taken, nevertheless, both batteries dismounted under the enemy's fire and powerfully replied to it, whilst the cavalry took up a position in rear for their support. These two batteries held out in their exposed position until far on in the evening, and were only brought back late by the assistance of reserve horses sent after them; over half the men and horses were left upon the spot."

It has always seemed to me strange that after having suffered so severely from its hail-like fire, a practical nation like the Prussians did not, and have not up to date attempted to use or improve on the mitrailleurs which fell into their hands. I can only think their infantry had on so many occasions smashed the mitralleur up when badly handled and improperly posted that they held it in contempt and that their weight and clumsy structure did not commend itself to the eye of the Prussian artillerist. Indeed Boguslawski said alluding to it:—

"This mongrel arm possesses neither the advantage of infantry in being able to get under cover, and to move rapidly nor the power or range of artillery.

The first portion of this quotation does not certantly apply to the machine-guns of the present day, whilst the latter portion is a truism which will remain for ever.

We ourselves have used the machine-gun in South Africa and in the Soudan with more or less success, but principally less as far as I have been able to gather. This result must not be attributed entirely to faulty mechanism, though, no doubt, this has much to answer for, but to the fact of their having been put into the field in a hurry without a proper study of their tactical use and requirements.

The machine-gun of to-day has been so perfected that it has forced itself on the notice of all our best and soundest authorities on the art of war, and it has been freely admitted that its introduction into any army will materially strengthen its ranks. Such being the case, its organization and tactical use with all branches of the service becomes an imperative study.

As previously noticed, it is essentially an infantry weapon, and must be used to perform the functions of infantry. In the defence, properly posted, I cannot conceive any position in which it would not be at home, and in which it would not perform most effective work.

Taking up little space, it would be of inestimable value in short flanks and to cover ground of a limited front such as a bridge, defile, road, &c., and would spurt out such a deadly and continuous fire on the approaches which, from want of room, no infantry could in any way equal. Major Pratt remarks on this head:—

"There seems scarcely a case, when troops are acting on the defensive in which the machine-gun would be out of place. When lines of shelter trenches are occupied they would be placed on the flanks, or on those spots from which their fire would be most effective. Concealed with ease during the preliminary artillery duel, they could be brought at once into action as soon as the enemy's infantry attack commences. As the distance to the various conspicuous points of the 'terrain', over which an enemy has to advance is known, it is evidently possible at any moment to cover with a torrent of accurately aimed bullets the spots where a battery is coming into action, a reserve is in close formation, or a body of troops is from any reason in close order."

In permanent works their value is beyond all dispute. They could, on all occasions, be used as an escort for artillery. The conditions of modern warfare necessitate that the assault on a position must be preceded by a heavy artillery fire, sustained almost up to the moment of actual collision. It follows, therefore, that for the proper and effectual performance of this duty, the artillery must move well away, and act from a flank, as no infantry in the world will stand artillery firing over their heads for any time. This being so necessitates the employment of a large escort; and there can be no doubt, if you could move infantry about quick enough, it is the best of all arms for such work. You cannot transport infantry with sufficient rapidity, and, therefore, in most instances cavalry takes the duty. Now, if you can mount and move machine-guns as fast and over the same ground as artillery (which is the case), what better escort could they have as to all intents and purpose, they have always on their exposed flank as many infantry as may be considered necessary! Before moving into position, of course, cavalry would have closely reconnoitred and searched the ground selected for the massed artillery to act from; but once having done this they could safely leave the guns protected by the Mitrailleurs and be free for other employment on other portions of the scene of action. Had there been a couple of ten-barrel Nordenfeldt guns with the artillery at Maiwand the guns would never have been lost, the cavalry would never have been kept so many hours inactive under a heavy artillery fire, and the day would have been saved.

With cavalry and mounted infantry, machine-guns would be invaluable. Cavalry, to be of any use must, in an enemy's country, be a long way ahead of the infantry and the rest of the army, and this distance is only limited because cavalry is not a self-contained arm. With four ten-barrel Nordenfeldts permanently posted to each regiment which can manœuvre and move with it, how economically, yet how enormously, has the power of cavalry increased! It has practically always with it 300 infantry, who can be brought into action at any moment, and not a single man of the regiment has to dismount. They are all in the saddle ready to complete any advantage gained by their machine-guns.

Fancy the advanced cavalry of a large force armed as above, working against an enemy's cavalry having no such adjuncts. The result is obvious; and the force with the adjuncts would assuredly penetrate the enemy's cavalry screen, get at the main body, and hurl it back on to its infantry, a disordered mass. I think few will contend that a brigade of cavalry of three regiments with 12 machine-guns, representing 900 infantry, would not overwhelm a much larger force without the rifles. Both sides would naturally be provided with horse artillery, but, being of necessity without artificial cover, 'I maintain that you could (ground being favourable) work the machine-guns up to within their own range of such artillery; and they would, as infantry would do, drive them out of the field, if indeed their loss in men and horses permitted their moving at all.

To me it appears as if cavalry is the arm which will profit most by the introduction of machine-guns. It will to them supply a long-felt and well-known want, and will render them a self-contained force. Thus a new role is opened out to them, and, having infantry always with them, they will be able to attempt and carry to a successful conclusion, duties hitherto looked upon as impossible for mounted men.

Being infantry, without nerves, they will find a happy home and welcome in this portion of an army.

It seems to me that these guns are bound to be an all-important factor in deciding the result of the next big European war; and the nation which employs them, and thoroughly understands their tactical working and organization, will assuredly come off victor. The result will be, if anything, more electrical and startling than the defeat of the Austrians by the Prussians in 1866; a fact which was entirely due to the superiority of an indifferent breech-loader over a good muzzle-loading rifle.

Superiority of arms inspires confidence, and if the men of an army know and fully understand they have on their side a weapon, the death-dealing powers of which is only bounded by the amount of ammunition available to feed it, such knowledge will beget their confidence, and from such feeling springs success.

The organization into working units of the machine-guns is not a matter of much difficulty, but the proportion and their assignment to the different arms and the position they are to hold in each, are questions which only experience can really solve.

With artillery (to be used as an escort) I think the machine-gun should be organized into distinct and separate units, say of six guns, sub-divided into three sub-divisions of two guns each. I would keep these machine-guns perfectly distinct from the batteries in every way, but I would always have them at artillery centres where they could and should manœuvre with the artillery whenever the latter went out for even ordinary parades. For all matters of discipline, interior economy, &c., they would be under the artillery officer commanding the divisional artillery; but would be completely distinct and independent of the orders of a battery commander. In fact, they would just be a battery of machine-guns. I must confess that I should like to see them entirely free of the artillery and under their own commanding officer, attached to the staff of the division; but I think that such a course would be productive of an unhealthy rivalry which, when the crucial test came to be applied, would be likely to lead to bad results. There are many, and, I think, sound reasons for not attaching them to batteries; firstly, many artillery officers look upon the machine-gun as a rival, rather than an adjunct, and dread its introduction into the service, because they think it will reduce the number of their guns. Such men will not understand that it is a rifle and not a gun; and consequently if any reduction is made following its introduction into the service, it is the infantry that will suffer. Thus, if attached to a battery as part of its organization, the Mitrailleur would in some instances, be crabbed from the start and never have a chance; secondly, it might be used as a gun; thirdly, having an organization of their own they could be massed or detached as circumstances might dictate, and in many instances where the front and flanks of the artillery should happen to be protected by natural obstacles, such as swamps or lakes, the machine-guns could be employed with great advantage on other portions of the field. To mountain batteries I would permanently attach two machine-guns, in addition to their present four seven-pounders, and with this arm, in my opinion, they would rapidly amalgamate and be appreciated. Thus attached, and working in concert, their value in hill warfare is self-evident.

As regards cavalry, mounted infantry, and infantry, I would permanently attach one machine-gun to each squadron or double company, making them part and parcel of their organization. They should manœuvre with the regiments, whenever they were at drill, and have positions assigned to them to meet all contingencies. With infantry they could, when in column, take up the same position as the band does, and when in line they could be either in the centre or on the flanks as circumstances might dictate. As a rule, when regiments were acting in concert, I should say the protected flanks, because they could, without disturbing the formation, be wheeled up, and from a very small front, not lending itself to enfilade, bring a tremendous flank fire all down and close in front of the line. As these Mitrailleurs would often be called upon to act in concert, it would be well, on all brigade parades, to mass the regimental guns and make them work and manœuvre in this order. By this means you would secure a regimental organization, which for this country is indispensable, and at the same time obtain nearly all the advantages of the independent organization advocated by many. It is a fact not generally known that in 1809 Napoleon permanently attached guns to his infantry in the proportion of two guns, 3 or 4-pounders, to each regiment of three battalions, and they thus fought at the battle of Wagram.

The value and use of the Mitrailleur for defensive purposes has already been alluded to, and the correctness of the deductions drawn have, as far as I am aware, never been challenged. Their proper use and probable effect in attack with the different arms is one of the burning military questions of the day.

With artillery, organized in batteries as separate units, they would form powerful escorts, to protect the guns if so required, and only to come into action to repel an attack; or they could, as the enemy's Artillery slackened fire, or their own position was a safe one, open up such a terrible and accurate long range fire that would materially assist the action of the artillery whose escort they were.

With cavalry, having four ten-barrel Nordenfeldts to each regiment they would act in the first advance, and really render the cavalry a self-containing force. The same applies to mounted infantry, but I think the machine-gun will materially reduce the utility of this arm of the service, if it does not altogether supersede it.

Mounted infantry, as their designation implies, are infantry pure and simple, armed and equipped with slight modifications as such, and, therefore, capable of fulfilling all the functions of infantry, and they are only mounted for the sake of rapid and extended movement. Now give the cavalry machine-guns and they at once become a self-contained force capable of doing mounted infantry work and in a much more economic method, for it must be remembered a large force of mounted infantry means a very great strain on your Commissariat Department for feeding the horses. Of course, there are exceptional cases such as Burma, where stockades have to be attacked and carried at the point of the bayonet, for this work mounted infantry are a necessity, where rapidity and dash are requisite.

Used with infantry, and forming an integral portion of regiments, its employement in the attack points to an enormous development of long range firing. Nothing disconcerts the steadiest troops so much as seeing their comrades disabled by an invisible and unapproachable enemy, and this is what long firing really is. With a good and quick range finder and a properly graduated elevating scale, firing from a fixed rest, the machine-gun is the acme of perfection for such work. Major Pratt writes—

"Various theories as to the employment of volley-firing and long range fire of infantry are now being persistently pushed forward. If the obvious advantages of showering a distant hail of bullets on an enemy are sufficient to counteract the many disadvantages which are incident to doing so, it seems clear that the long-looked for millennium in the theorists of the long range has now arrived."

And any one who at Poona in 1884 saw 293 bullets out of 300 rounds put into a canvas of 50 yards front by 100 yards deep stretched flat on the ground at a distance of 1,700 yards would be a rash man to say the millenium of long range firing had not yet dawned.

After they had done their long range work, they could, ground being favorable, be pushed on with the reserves, and taking up nearer positions materially assist the advance. However, unless the "terrain" of advance were very favourable, I would confine the use of the machine-guns to long range firing, and then move them into positions to check a counter-attack or to cover a retreat. I feel confident that in case of retreat, if posted well clear of the direct line of such retreat, and well suppied with ammunition, they would change any temporary disaster into a victory. Every formation of attack must conform and adapt itself to the nature of the ground, and so, as the attack sweeps on, must the circumstances of the moment dictate the proper use of machine-guns. They could, under favourable conditions, be pushed on and used in very forward positions, but when the ground does not lend itself, I think their legitimate and proper use in the attack is long range firing, and then, as previously stated, to take up positions to check a counter-attack or to cover a retreat. As on all brigade and divisional parades the regimental guns would be occasionally grouped together and manœuvred in mass, there would be no difficulty in working them in concert on the field of battle for purposes as above.

These remarks apply to troops acting against others supplied with Artillery. In this country, or Afghanistan, the machine-guns could and should be used in the front line of Infantry, where their effect would be most deadly.

Their means of locomotion is a moot question. With artillery and cavalry, using the larger machine-gun, I think they should be mounted on good strong, but light carriages. All the detachments should be carried on the limber, and the gun carriage itself should be provided with bullet-proof screens. With the infantry and mountain batteries they should fire from a strong and easily fixed tripod—guns and all being transported on mules.

Of the Nordenfeldt machine-guns, which are the only class of machine-guns that I have seen tested, only two appear worthy of notice, namely, the ten and five-barrel. The single barrel is a very bad imitation of the worst kind of magazine rifle, and the three-barrel looks a toy, the uselessness of which was quickly demonstrated by the way it jammed hopelessly when asked to fire the service ammunition.

For cavalry and artillery and mounted infantry the ten-barrel is best suited, and for infantry and mountain batteries the five-barrel, but if machine-guns are to be introduced, it would seem that the number of barrels should only be limited by weight and consequent mobility of the arm.

The ten-barrel machine-guns tested in 1884 at Poona were considerably over-handicapped—being pitted against 150 rank and file. In 1881, I find it was considered that a machine-gun firing 400 rounds per minute was said to be equal to 22 rifles. Thus the Nordenfeldt ten-barrel gun, which claims to fire 1,000 rounds per minute, should only have been considered equal to 55 rifles. It really, in the trial, proved itself equivalent to nearly 75 men, though it only fired 500 rounds per minute.

It has been claimed for this class of gun that it possesses one property which is peculiarly its own, and that is its immobility when firing, for having no recoil, when once laid, by a single mechanical process it will pour out a stream of bullets in the same direction, uninfluenced by smoke or darkness as long as ammunition lasts, or necessity requires; whereas a field gun must be laid after every shot. This no doubt is, to a great extent, true, but what struck me was the great dispersion of the bullets, and the great front they embraced, and this, I think, is in favour of the mitrailleur. When the gun fired at 1,700 yards range, the lateral dispersion of the bullets was at least fifty yards, as there were bullet holes all over the canvas.

I do not see that the adoption of machine guns will, to any appreciable extent, affect the existing drill of any arm of the service, but I think its use points to a great modification in the arms and equipment of the cavalry, and to a much greater use of the spade universally. Cover, and consequent immunity from screened and distant artillery fire, is a necessity to its existence, and the lance seems the weapon best suited to put a finish on its work—certainly in this country.

A few things noted were—the carriage of the ten-barrel Nordenfeldt was decidedly indifferent, and quite unfit to move over rough ground with the requisite rapidity. The five-barrel gun had a carriage as well as a tripod, and for the use for which it recommends itself, namely, employment with infantry and mountain guns, a carriage is perfectly useless and unnecessary. The mobility and lissomeness of infantry permits it to move over ground impossible and forbidden to wheeled traffic, possible alone for mules or tats, consequently the machine-guns selected for the infantry must be carried on mules (tats could not carry the weight) and fired from a tripod for the sake of rapidity and to save weight. The tripod was not by any means perfect, and a more suitable one could be devised without much ingenuity. A range-finder is an absolute necessity not for the defence, where all distances are known, but for the attack. The sighting is at present rough and requires finish. The sights should be made on the same principles and lines as those of the 7-pounder screw guns of a mountain battery, which are as correct and accurate as can be. The barrels of the machine-guns should now assimilate themselves to those of the new Martini-Enfield rifle about to be issued to the army, and the trajectory of which culminates at 6 feet on a range of 500 yards.

Coincident with the increased attention which machine-guns are now receiving consequent on their recognised value for rapidity and accuracy of fire, should advance the study and employment of repeating rifles for the army at large the introduction of a reliable and stable smokeless powder, and the development of the electric light for purposes of war.

The nation which first tackles and masters these questions will have gone a long way towards ensuring success in their next struggle, and will, at all events, have eliminated nearly every element of chance from the contest.

The argument against the repeating rifle is the same as that against the machine-gun, namely, that so much ammunition would be wasted that it would be impossible to keep an army in the field supplied. This, I perfectly remember, was the argument against the introduction of the breechloader, until the necessity of its adoption was forced upon all nations by the celerity and completeness of the Prussian successes in 1886. Since their introduction, I have never yet heard of any army running out of ammunition during a campaign, except perhaps the French right at the battle of St Privat, and as they were acting on the defensive with a large fortress close in their rear this must have been shocking bad management. If the fire be properly restrained by a good system of "Fire Discipline" there is no more danger to be apprehended from the introduction of magazine rifles than followed the issue of breechloaders. The question is, to study and institute a careful control over the fire of the men in time of peace, and not to tolerate or encourage a reckless expenditure of ammunition even on ordinary field days. Magazine rifles were used during the last American War by the cavalry, and proved a great success. History invariably repeats itself, and twice during a space of little over one hundred years, *viz.*, in 1749 and 1866, has rapidity of fire placed Prussia at the head of the military nations of Europe, and why should not rapidity, aided by mechanical accuracy of fire, once more assert the mastery?

The advantages of a smokeless powder need no comment, and securing the services of an ever-ready, portable, and powerful light, means adapting the electric light to the requirements of war.

I have not discussed the various classes of machine-guns and their mechanism, firstly because we are bound by time, and secondly because this is a question for the specialist—but I have confined myself to generalities, limiting my remarks to the use of the machine-gun for operations in the field, as distinct from their employment in the Navy and for Coast defences. We know what we want, namely, an instrument that will not jam in either loading or firing, one that is not complicated in its mechanism and not likely to get out of order when subjected to the rough usages of war, and if it does, it must be easily repairable, it must fire the service ammunition, be capable of easy and rapid transport, and when used with cavalry and artillery capable of being fired from its carriage without unlimbering should circumstances necessitate. All these matters and a system of drill are now under careful consideration in England, and it is a most remarkable fact and one of which every Volunteer should be proud that this has principally been brought about by a Volunteer Corps, namely, the London Rangers, which has had for some time past two machine-guns as part and parcel of its armament. In conclusion, if anyone amongst you wishes to pursue this subject further, I can recommend to their study the works of Major Pratt and Captain Hayes, to which I am indebted for much that is in this lecture.

A short discussion then took place, in the course of which Captain Brown expressed the pleasure he had experienced in listening to what he believed was to be the first of a series of lectures on military topics, and congratulated the members of the club on the progress they had made in their undertaking. The subject of the evening's lecture was of a special interest to the members, as he believed that the company which had been the means of starting that club had also been the first to suggest the use of machine-guns as an adjunct to Volunteer Corps in India, and he hoped that they would next see machine-guns a part of the regular equipment of the local corps.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, who, in acknowledgment, spoke in highly complimentary terms of the volunteer movement, and expressed his willingness to forward the interests of the Volunteers as much as he could.

A DECISION UNDER THE REGISTRATION ACT.

AN appeal was sometime ago preferred before Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Bombay, by Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas and Bhagwandas Narotumdas against an order of the Joint Sub-Registrar of Bombay, dated 18th May, 1886, refusing to register a lease of a piece of land situated at Worlee, dated 4th January 1886, executed in their favour by one Motia Somwar, a fisherman residing at Worlee Cooley Wada. Motia Somwar had denied execution of the lease before the Joint Sub-Registrar. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the appellants; Mr. Chalk represented the respondent. The Registrar, in the course of his judgment, said the only points for consideration in the case are—1st, whether the lease in question has actually been executed by Motia Somwar; and 2nd, if so, why or what object has he in denying the execution of the same?

My finding on the first point is that Motia Somwar has executed the lease in question. On the second point I hold that he refuses to admit execution of the same, because he has to pay enhanced rent as provided by the leases. The evidence compels me to come to no other conclusion than what I have arrived at. After reviewing the evidence at great length, the Registrar proceeded to say that all the witnesses for the appellants have given their evidence in such a straightforward manner, that I have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the lease in dispute was executed by the respondent after the contents of the document had been fully explained to him. All those witnesses corroborate each other in all material respects. They stood their cross-examination remarkably well, and had the respondent's solicitor confined his skilful and searching cross-examination to the points at issue without going into much useless and irrelevent matter, such as right of occupancy, levying of *taccas*, &c., this inquiry would not have extended over two months. However, this protracted investigation has brought out the main point so clearly that there is no doubt left in my mind as to the course I should adopt. The respondent has attempted to set up a defence which is utterly untenable. It is quite improbable that a prominent citizen of Mr. Hurkisondas' position or his brother would ever allow any person in their service to practice deception or fraud upon their Koli tenants at Worlee. The *alibi* set up by the respondent is not proved at all, and some of his witnesses are thoroughly untrustworthy. Their demeanour during their examination was such that no reliance could be placed upon their statements. The reason why the respondent denies execution of the lease in question, is obvious. He does not want to pay the rent at the enhanced rate provided by the lease, and to abide by the terms mentioned therein. To get out of this engagement he has attempted to set up a false and dishonest defence, and to close the mouth of certain witnesses for the appellants, the respondent appears to have gone the length of procuring their excommunication from their *Jummat*. But their excommunication does not in any way detract from the weight to be attached to their evidence. That evidence is in my opinion thoroughly honest and trustworthy. I, therefore, reverse the order of the Joint Sub-Registrar, and direct that the lease in question be registered under section 75 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877. The respondent to pay the appellants' costs of this appeal.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending 24th instant:—

Karachi.—Average rain at 2 stations, 22 cents River at Kotri on 23rd 18 feet 7 inches against 18 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Rice transplanting progressing. Fever in four and cattle-disease in one taluka; one fresh case of small-pox in district. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 26, 30 and 34; Sakro nil, 37 and 48; Jati nil, 40 and 40; and Sehwan 30, 40 and 38 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 13 11-12 against 14 11-12 feet on same date last year. Weather seasonable. Fever and cough in four, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in one taluka. In Shikarpur wheat 26½, and jowari 40 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation good. Rain in five talukas, average fall 46 cents, want of rain still felt in the district. River at Kotri on 23rd 18 feet 8 inches against 18 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Cattle-disease in one and fever in three talukas. Wheat 25½, bajri 38¾, jowari 40, rice red 28 and white 18 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Fall in the Indus causing general complaints of deficiency. Water-supply in Edenwah very insufficient, and serious damage to crops threatened. Cattle-disease in Kashmor continues.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 3 inches 42 cents, total 31 inches 90 cents,; rain throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Public health good. Wheat 35 and bajri 31 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 4 inches 14 cents, Kalol 5 inches 89 cents, Dohad 4 inches 64 cents, and Halol 4 inches 85 cents. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in one village of Godhra. Transplanting of rice progressing; young plants healthy. Wheat 25, bajri 35 and maize 50 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district, maximum at Kapadvanj 4 inches 74 cents, minimum at Matar 2 inches; in Kaira 4 inches 75 cents; total 36 inches 5 cents. Sowing of tobacco progressing. Crops doing well. Public health good. Bajri 36, wheat 30 and rice 21½ pounds.

Broach.—Rain 5 inches 8 cents, total 34 inches 30 cents. Slight fever in A'mod. Crops of certain low-land fields slightly injured from excessive rain in the Amod and Jambusar Talukas. Rice 22, bajri 30 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain in all talukas. Standing crops good. Sowing operations completed. Fever in Bulsar and Bardoli Talukas. Jowari 38½ and nagli 44½ pounds.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 4 inches 69 cents in Yaval Petha, minimum 34 cents in Sindkheda Taluka. Standing crops healthy. Public health generally good except in Pimpalner and Savda where fever prevails; cholera in Bhusaval Taluka, 6 cases, none fatal. Wheat 30 pounds 12 tolas and bajri 45 pounds 8 tolas.

Nasik.—Rain in Igatpuri 11 inches 61 cents, and Peint 15 inches 80 cents; in other talukas maximum in Baglan 1 inch 67 cents, minimum in Yeola 22 cents. Standing kharif crops in good condition; transplantation of rice and nagli completed save in Peint. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, bajri 31 and rice 20½

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, total of week 1 inch 55 cents, total to date 89 inches 69 cents, being 83 inches 68 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 23rd, nil on all other days. Vapour in air excessive on 22nd, normal on all other days. Abnormal wind from north-west on 18th and 19th, wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain 5 inches 83 cents, total 97 inches 83 cents. Transplanting of rice nearly completed; crops good. Fever in four and cattle-disease in four and cattle-disease in five talukas. Second sort rice 21 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 23rd instant).—Rain 2 inches 4 cents, total 88 inches 4 cents. Slight fever in Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel, Roha and Mangaon Talukas. Crops good; weeding operations still in progress. Rice second sort 23 pounds 36 tolas, and tur dal 2nd sort 20 pounds 6 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagari.—Rain 6 inches 76 cents, total 107 inches 28 cents; rain more than enough in Rajapur, Devgad and Khed Talukas. Paddy crops injured by certain insects in the first two talukas, rabi crops injured by Haldga and Vit insects in Rajapur and Khed; wari crops too somewhat injured by Vit insects in Khed. Fever in three, dysentery in two, and cattle-disease in three talukas; public health generally good. Prices steady.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 5 inches 5 cents in Maval, minimum 36 cents in Bhimthadi Taluka; more rain wanted in parts of Khed, Purandhar, and Haveli Talukas. Standing crops doing well. Public health generally good. Slight cattle disease in Junnar and Haveli Talukas. Bajri 36 and jowari 49 pounds in the district, and bajri 32 and jowari 35 pounds per rupee in Poona city.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Jamkhed 2 inches 76 cents, Karjat 1 inch 15 cents, Parner 72 cents, Shevgaon 66 cents and Nagar 47 cents and from 21 to 45 cents, in other talukas. Kharif sowing completed. Crops and condition of people good. Bajri maximum 60 and minimum 38, and jowari maximum 96 and minimum 48 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in all districts. Kharif crops generally good. Jowari 60 2-5 and bajri 42 2-5 pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 1 inch 28 cents, total 20 inches 14 cents; in talukas maximum in Patan 5 inches, minimum in Koregaon 27 cents. Kharif corps doing well. Bajri 35-19 and jowari 41-3.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in India 3 inches 41 cents, minimum in Hungund 95 cents. Kharif crops good. Cotton sowing in progress. Jowari 62 and bajri 54 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 1 inch 77 cents, total 30 inches 87 cents; elsewhere from 7 inches 5 cents in Chhandgad to 52 cents in Parasgad. Rice crops good; kharif crops doing well. Black-soil sowings progressing to the east, Jowari 42 and bajri 44 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations varying from 1 inch 78 cents in Hangal to 34 cents in Navalgund. Rice and early jowari crops good, but require heavy showers. Cotton sowing commenced in Nargund and Mundargi Pethas, in the rest of the district it cannot be carried on owing to insufficient rain; land being prepared for late crops. Public health good. Rice 23 and jowari 51 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 7 inches 25 cents, total 123 inches 16 cents; Kumta 6 inches 59 cents., Sirsi 5 inches 45 cents, and Haliyal 1 inch 66 cents. Rice sugarcane and cardamom crops thriving. Slight fever and small-pox in four talukas: cattle-disease in Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Sirsi and Supa. Rice common Karwar 14, district average 12½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather cloudy. Fever and dysentery prevailing in some places. Rain 3 inches 56 cents, total 34 inches 40 cents. Crops not in good condition owing to excessive rain. Wheat 35, bajri 30 and jowari 44 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 4 inches 1 cent, total 16 inches 69 cents. General health good. Crops good. Bajri 32, jowari 40 and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 7 inches 81 cents, total 33 inches 18 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Bajri 32, wheat and rice 22 pounds.

General Remarks.— Good rain throughout the Presidency; more rain wanted in parts of Poona and Dharwar. Standing crops in good condition everywhere; young crops injured by insects in parts of Ratnagiri, and by excessive rain in parts of Broach. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine, and small-pox in parts of two districts.

THE KURRACHEE PORT TRUST BILL.

THE Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the Bill to vest the Port of Kurrachee in a Trust, together with the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, published in the *Government Gazette*. The report is as follows:—

We approve of the purpose and general provisions of the Bill, and therefore limit our recommendations to the amendment of certain of its details.

2. In order to secure an adequate representation on the board of every section of the community interested in the affairs of the port, we propose to fix the number of members of the board definitely at nine, of whom two at least shall be natives of India resident at Kurrachee. With the same object we have provided in section 7 that one trustee shall be elected by the Municipality of Kurrachee and have fixed the number of trustees to be elected by the Chamber of Commerce at three.

3. We suggest (section 11) that the chairman shall hold office for a renewable period of five years, subject to removal by Government instead of his being appointed "during the pleasure of Government'; and that the term of office of the vice-chairman, if any be appointed by Government, shall be the same as that of an ordinary trustee.

4. Having regard to the fact that many of the gentlemen likely to be appointed trustees will frequently have occasion for being absent from Kurrachee on leave or otherwise, we have made provision in section 13 for the appointment of acting trustees to hold office temporarily during any absence of a trustee exceeding three months. This is the practice in Bombay under section 13 of Bombay Act VI. of 1879.

5. In section 23 we propose that any order made by the chairman for dismissing for misconduct an officer or servant whose monthly salary exceeds thirty rupees shall be subject to the approval of the board.

6. In the proviso to section 25 we deem it expedient to reduce the term for which the board may lease immoveable property without the previous sanction of Government from fifty to twenty-one years, the latter term being, in our opinion, sufficient to cover all ordinary leases.

7. We have struck out section 35, because it does not appear to us that at the port of Kurrachee there are any "inland vessels" to which the provisions of that section would apply.

8. After section 54, we propose the insertion of a new section enacting that the surplus, if any, of the port dues and other moneys credited, under section 47 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, to the Port Fund Account of Kurachee shall be paid, for the purposes of this Act, to the board. This is the course which has been followed in the case of the Bombay Port Trust, at first under section 79 of Bombay Act, I. of 1873 and since the passing of Bombay Act. VI. of 1879, under the executive orders of Government; and it seems desirable to make a specific provision to this effect in the present Bill. The port-dues at Kurrachiee are at present collected and managed by the Harbour Board, and powers for this purpose will no doubt be conferred by Government, under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on the new board when it is formed.

9. In section 69 we have defined the public securities in which the board may invest their balances so as to include debentures of the Kurrachi Municipality and also debentures or other securities issued by themselves or by the Karachi Harbour Board. Liberty to invest in these local securities is likely to prove beneficial both to the Trust and to the Municipality, and is not attended with any serious risk of loss.

10. We have added a proviso to section 88 for the purpose of subjecting the board to the ordinary liability of bailees in respect of goods which they either land or ship or retain in their custody. As the Act may be used to give the board a monopoly of the right of landing and shipping at the port, it is fair that they should be subject to this liability.

11. We have completed the Schedule B. by adding to it the loan of fifteen and a half lakhs recently sanctioned by the Government of India.

12. The other amendments which we have made are of minor importance, and need not be specially noticed. They are indicated in the copy of the Bill which will be published with this Report.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 27.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

521—Ardesir and H—Dossabhoy Hormusji Patel vs Bai Shamavahoo and another—Mirza H K.

527—Hore C and B. Narayen Anundrao and another vs Dadajee Atmaram and another—Khunderao M.

529—Craigie, L and O—Wassudeo Ramchunderji vs Thakar Chaturbhooj Moorarji and others—M M Munshi and B and B.

530—Little, S, F and N—Sundrabai and another vs Chaturbhooj Moorarji and others—M M Munshi, B and B, and C L, and O.

531—Tobin and R—Daniel David and others vs S Elijah and others—Payne, G and S, T D and C, T and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Consent Decree.

101-86—Bomonjee and H—Hoosein Moola bin Ally Saheb, &c. vs Ashabai—Thakurdas, D and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

189-86—Jefferson, B and D—Hirjee Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framjee and another—M H Khan.—Part headd.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M Munshi, J C C, P G and S, B and H, B and K, and L, S, F and N.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M Munshi, J C C, P, G and S, B and H, B and K, and L, S, F and N.

117-86—Tobin and R—Babulbhai Boga and others vs Kesserbai—Macfarlane and E.

192-86—Wadia and G—Kallumul Jethamul and others vs H A Geyer—T H Pearse.

193-86—Macfarlane and E—Sambharam Moolchund vs Tijabai—Jefferson, B and D.

194-86—Wilkin and B—Pragjee Dewjee and others vs Mowjee Jairam—Bomonjee and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimjee and others vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.

169-85—Payne, G and S—Hamfabai vs Hafizabai and others—J C Cama.

175-85—Macfarlane and E—Rajaram Balmookandas vs Bai Saraswatibai and another—Tyabjee and D, and J B and D.

216-85—Balkrishna and B—Loombajee Pandoorjee and others vs Mohanajee Janoojee and another—M H Khan.

417-84—Tobin and R—S Dottridge and others vs J Brown and another.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Bombay Electrical Co—Tobin and R for petitioners.

203-85—Tyabji and D—Kasibai vs Nurrotumdas Cooberdas and others—Macfarlane and E—and In person.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—37 cases sewing machines, N. M. Patell; 4 bales printing paper, Behramjee M. Malabari; 125 cases glass-ware, Hassum Ahmed.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapur s—21 bales paper, *Times of India*.

Loodiana s—1,762 plates soft spelter, H. Tezpal.

Clan Maclean s—116 packages papers, and 1 package ink, S. A. S. Dawood.

Ancona s—1,713 plates hard spelter, H. Goculdas.

Huzara s—9 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Malwa s—27 packages medicine, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Merton Hall s—249 cases candles, Hajee Essack Saib and Son; 15 cases playing cards, N. S. Dawood; 14 cases playing cards, Hajee Sulliman Hubib; 25 cases colour, A. H. Chandabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FOR LONDON.

Loodiana s—4,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan Maclean s—1,300 cwts myrabollam, Dewjee Vussonjee; 4,002 cwts myrabollom, L. Poonsey and Co; 5,614 cwt wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Siam s—1,158 cwts myrabollams, Alais Schmeiger.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aspatria s—170 cwts myrabollams, R. R. Rughunath and Co; 2,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros. 140 cwts. wheat, Lyon and Co; 3,080 cwts poppyseed and 4,264 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Armstrong s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 260 cwts Coiryarn, Dewjee Vussonjee; 1,070 cwts. pepper, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Akaba s—3,020 cwts wheat, Tyabjie and Co; 150 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Siam s—1,000 cwts linseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwarts s—250 bales twist, Tharia Topen, 124 bales twist, S. Abraham; 100 bales twist, G. Fazul; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 4 bales twist Hajee Adam Esmal and Co; 23 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwarts s—25 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, S. Abraham. 50 bales twist, Tharia Topen; 25 bales twist, Isaac Ezra and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Vorwarts s—84 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 26.

Edwards, Lieut., 3rd Bo. Cavly, on station leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 26.

Wilson, Lt.-Col., Bo. Staff Corps, from leave, to join Nasik.

Churchill, Captain, Mad. XII. R. Lancers, from leave, to Bangalore.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ...	,, 99	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ...	,, 102	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879(1893)(New loan)	102	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A. ...	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B. ...	£1	
Ditto Deferred Annuity ...	£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund ...	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi ...	£20	290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent.	of 1865	(1885) ...	Paid off
6	Per Cent.	of 1866	(1886) ...	100 0
6	Per Cent.	of 1867	(1887) ...	102 0
6	Per Cent.	of 1870	(1889) ...	103 0
6	Per Cent.	of 1872	(1891) ...	103 8
5	Per Cent.	of 1878	(1908) ...	99 4
5	Per Cent.	of 1884-5	(1905) ...	99 8
5	Per Cent.	of 1885-6	(1915) ...	99 8
5	Per Cent.	of 1886-7	(1916) ...	99 8
4½	Per Cent.	of 1882	(1902) ...	95 0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent.	of 1881	97 0
5½	Per Cent.	of 1886	103 8

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent.	of 1881	(1888) ...	Rs. 102 0
5½	Per Cent.	of 1881	(1892) ...	,, 103 2
5½	Per Cent.	of 1881	(1896) ...	,, 104 0
5½	Per Cent.	of 1881	(1900) ...	,, 104 0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1	4	7-16
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1	4	13-32
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	1	4	5-16
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1	4	9-32
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	4	21-32
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1	4	21-32
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1	4	11-16

Secretary of States' drafts last Drawings, 19th August 1886—

Average rates	1	4	1-4
Telegraphic Transfers, 20th August 1886	1	4	3-8

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(*5th August* 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loan ... 6 per cent

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

The following transactions were reported:—
In Government Securities:—
4 per cents., at Rs. 97-8, and small sums at Rs. 97-10.
4½ per cents., of 1878-79 at Rs. 102-0.
In Shares:—
Bank of Bengal, at Rs. 835.
Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association at Rs. 800 for one share.
Darjiling—Himalayan Railway, at Rs. 101.
India General Steam Navigation, at Rs. 95.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

NOTICES

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Misowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Baakeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*.
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapor
Mohona
Koorun:
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Graut Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
eram
Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Mussapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan Junc.
do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanasbra
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner
¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

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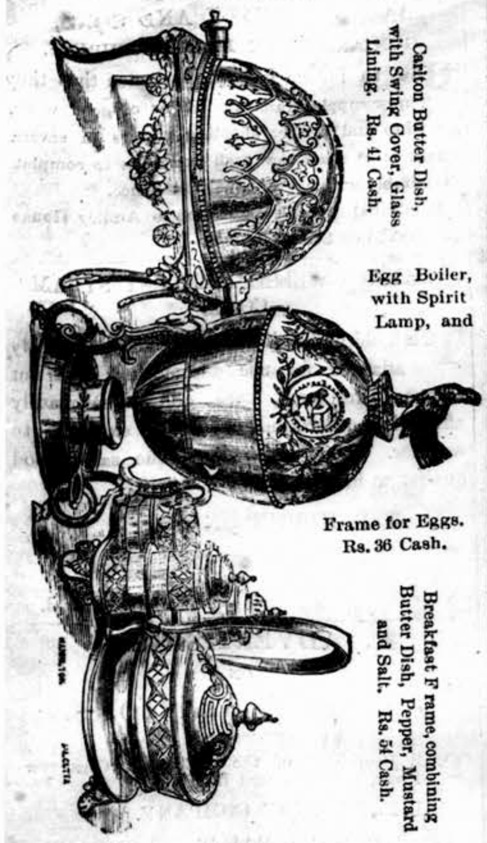
NOTICES.

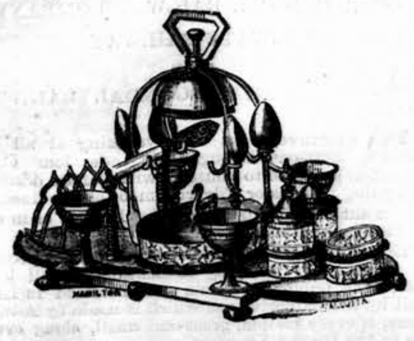
BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE



Carlton Butter Dish, with Swing Cover, Glass Lining. Rs. 41 Cash.

Egg Boiler, with Spirit Lamp, and Frame for Eggs. Rs. 36 Cash.

Breakfast Frame, combining Butter Dish, Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 54 Cash.



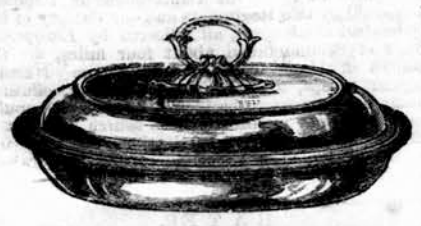
COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell.

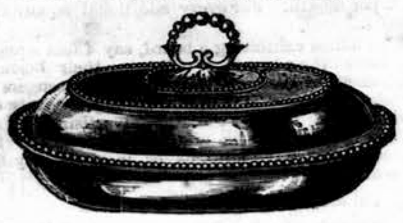
Rs. 95 Cash.
Other patterns in Stock.

ENTREE OR CURRY DISHES,

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well-wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets* of *four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another dish.



THE PLAIN PATTERN.



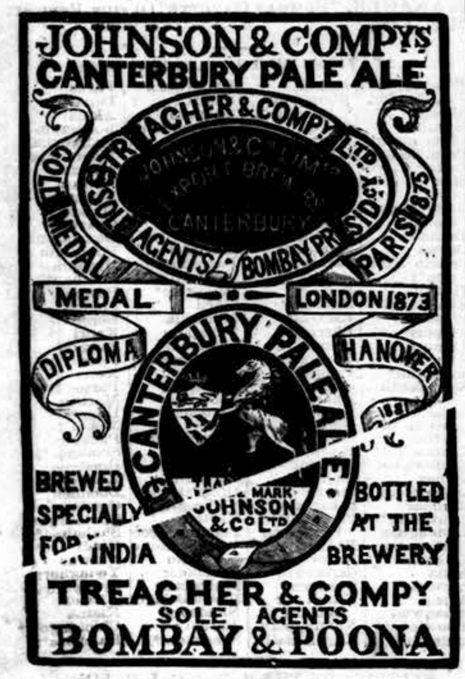
THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 80 Cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY.

August 13th, 1886.



PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

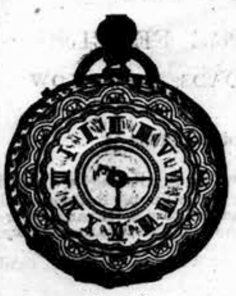


FIG. 10.

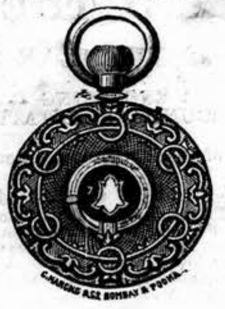


FIG. 11.

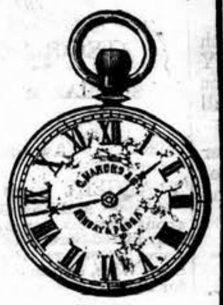


FIG. 12.

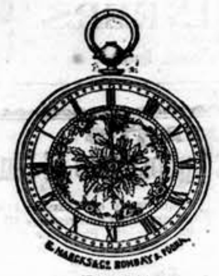


FIG. 13.

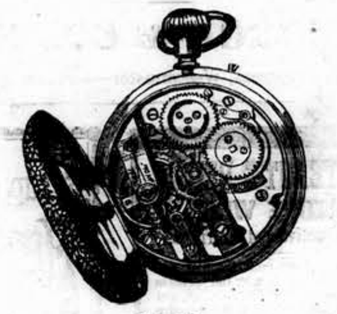


FIG. 14.

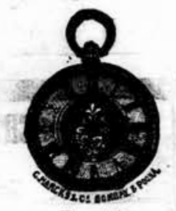


FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer ...	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

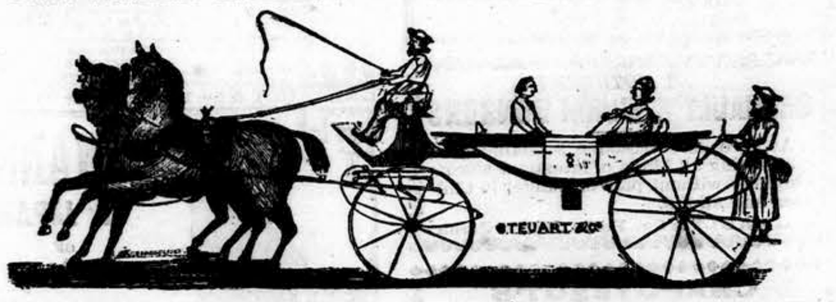
20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.



STATE CARRIAGES ....from Rs.	4,000	BROUGHAMS....................from Rs.	1,100
LANDAUS .... ,,	2,000	PHAETONS........................ ,,	700
BAROUCHES .... ,,	1,500	CARTS .... ,,	350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ....from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SAUCE
LEA & PERRINS

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

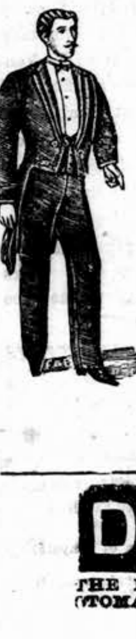
Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.



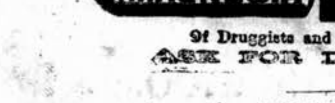
	Rs.	a.
DRESS SUIT, Superfine, Black Cloth, lined throughout silk, best quality	80	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth....................	70	0
Do. do. Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth....................	65	0
Do. Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk..................	70	0
Do. do. Italian..................	60	0
Do. of other materials from.......................	50	0
A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.		
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from.......................	4	0
Do. Ties and Bows, from..................	0	6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons	2	4 per pr.

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

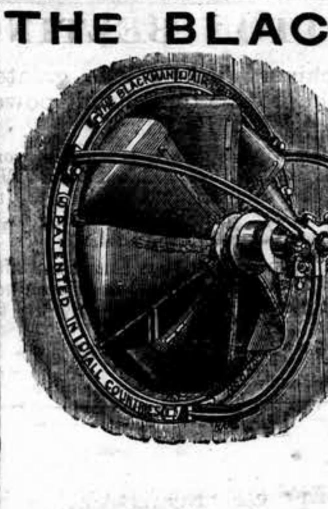


MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER (PATENTED),



FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.
AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.

Moves ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"

(Registered).

For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

For further particulars apply to

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER VENTILATING Co., LIMITED,
22, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.,
or Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co., Limited, London and Bombay.
H. C. ROBERTSON, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta, India.
Reference Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta.

S. ROSE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PIANOS,

BY

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD,
BROADWOOD,
R. LIPP & SOHN,
AND OTHER
EMINENT
MAKERS.

FOR
SALE
OR HIRE.

S. ROSE & Co.

ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE
ORIGINAL & CELEBRATED
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANO,
Of which there are so many inferior Imitations.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

BOMBAY:
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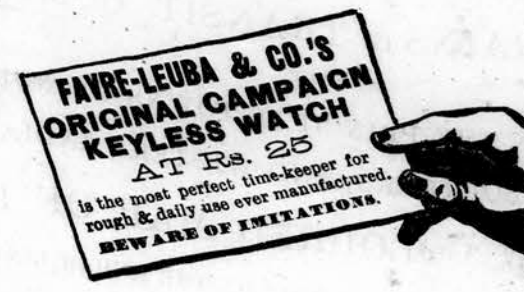


FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig

TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

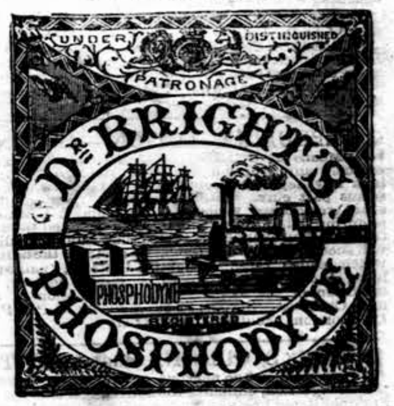
H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

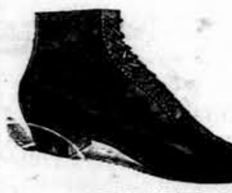
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.



GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots.
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf.
Balmoral Boots.
Button Boots.

Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25*s*.

Finest quality we can produce 35*s*.

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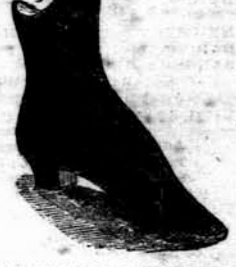

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